THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN
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Don't wait for your paper before you stop it, if you desire. None but scalawags do this, and a scalawag—life's too short.

Cambria Freeman.

H. A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher.

"HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."

$1.50 and postage per year, in advance.

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JOB PRINTING of all kind neatly and expeditiously executed at lowest prices. Don't you forget it.

ESTABLISHED FOR THIRTY-FOUR YEARS.

HAY BROTHERS

Manufacturers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

—OF—

TIN, COPPER,

—AND—

Sheet Iron Wares

AND DEALERS IN

HEATING, PARLOR and COOKING

STOVES,

SHEET METALS,

—AND—

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

Jobbing in

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

276, 280 and 282 Washington St.

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

S. J. LYNCH,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

HOME AND CITY MADE

FURNITURE!

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS,

LOUNGES, BEDSTEADS,

TABLES, CHAIRS,

Mattresses, &c.

1005 ELEVENTH AVENUE,

Between 16th and 17th Sts.,

Altoona, Penn'a.

The people of Cambria county and all others are invited to call and examine my stock of FURNITURE, &c., at my place of business, feeling confident that I can please every taste, elsewhere, as I am confident that I can please every taste, and please every taste. Remember the place. S. J. LYNCH.

Altoona, April 16, 1880-tf.

H. H. HENCH,

DEALER IN STRICTLY PURE

WHITE LEAD, LINSEED OIL,

MIXED PAINTS Ready for Use,

TURPENTINE, CALCIMINE,

PUTTY, WHITE GLUE,

Varnish and Paint Brushes,

AND A FULL LINE OF

MIXED COLORS GROUND IN OIL,

Cheaper than elsewhere in the city.

HENCH, THE PAINTER,

10th Avenue and 16th Street,

ALTOONA, PA. [200.]

McNEVIN & YEAGER,

MANUFACTURERS OF—

Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron WARE,

DEALERS IN—

COOKING & HEATING STOVES,

RANGES, FURNACES, &c.,

1104 Eleventh Avenue, . Altoona, Pa.

One Door West of Opera House.

ROOFING AND SPOUTING

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

PIPES FOR STOVES CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Altoona, Oct. 10, 1879-tf.

FRUIT CANS!

FRUIT CANS!

Are prepared to furnish all who want to buy FRUIT CANS

FIRST CLASS FRUIT CANS,

MADE OF THE—

VERY BEST QUALITY CHARCOAL TIN.

No fears of being disappointed with cheap penitentia worthless cans when by paying a little more you can get the cans worth double the money. Considering the cheap rates, the same as are charged for 2 cents per dozen, can get them for 10 cents per dozen.

GEO. HUNTLEY.

Ebensburg, July 16, 1880-3m.

CIDER MILLS.

I HAVE THE AGENCY FOR THE

Best Cider Mill

IN THE COUNTRY.

Parties wishing to purchase one this Fall will consult their interests by calling at my shop, examining samples on hand, and hearing my

ORDER EARLY IN THE SEASON,

as I will be no delay in supplying all in want with this popular Cider Mill.

GEO. HUNTLEY.

Ebensburg, Aug. 6, 1880-3m.

WM. H. SECHLER, *Attorney at Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Colonade Row, (recently occupied by Wm. Rittell), Centre Street. [1-21-'76-tf.]

BOOM! BOOM! BOOM!

And Still Another Big Boo m

THIS TIME, HOWEVER,

THE BOOM INCLINES DOWNWARD

INSTEAD OF UPWARD!

Special LOW PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES!

No use talking about it, we have the goods and must get rid of them, even though we should lose money in the operation. That means that we have an overstock of

Ladies' Fine Shoes and Gaiters,

Men's Heavy Shoes,

AND MISSES', YOUTHS', CHILDR'N'S AND INFANTS' SHOES,

all styles, sizes and qualities, and that we must close out the entire assortment before the our new stock arrives, which will be about the 1st of September. Hence we have determined for the NEXT FORTY DAYS to offer

Shoes at Greatly Reduced Prices!

Our prices now are acknowledged to be much lower than anywhere else, so that the special prices we offer to buyers at this time affords everybody a chance to get

BETTER BARGAINS IN SHOES

than ever before dreamed of in their philosophy. It will pay you, then, to buy your shoes now, even if you do not wear them for the next six months, as it is a fact of which all should be aware that boots and shoes will be higher next winter than they are now; therefore our loss will be your gain. The only purpose we have in reducing prices beyond all precedent is to

MAKE ROOM FOR OUR NEW STOCK,

which has already been ordered. So if you are open for a bargain now is the time and our store the place to get more and better goods for your money than will probably ever again have a chance to enjoy. We also have some bargains in

DRY GOODS, REMNANTS OF CALICO,

SHORT PIECES OF DRESS GOODS,

&c., &c., which we must and will sell regardless of what they cost us. In addition to all these extraordinary bargains and many more in other departments, we have the largest, most select and certainly the finest and best assortment of

Ready-Made Clothing!

in Ebensburg, and are prepared at all times to furnish either full or partial suits of wearing apparel for men or boys at lower prices than goods of like quality can be purchased at any other establishment. More than that, we have special bargains in seasonable clothing just now for everybody who wants to dress well at a very small outlay.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR GOODS AND LEARN OUR PRICES!

AND YOU WILL FIND THAT WE MEAN EXACTLY WHAT WE SAY.

V. S. Barker & Brother,

EBENSBURG, PA.

NOW the LOUD WELKIN RINGS

WITH THE NEWS THAT IT BRINGS

OF SOME VERY GOOD THINGS

FOR THE FOLKS OF CHEST SPRINGS.

In other words, and to be more explicit, there is great rejoicing among the people of Northeastern Cambria at the opening in Chest Springs, at what is known as the "Old Pump Corner," or Douglass Property, of a

New Store by S. B. Corn & Co.,

Which every farmer and resident in the neighborhood should patronize, as the proprietors are determined to sell at the lowest Altoona prices for either cash or country produce. They will keep a

GOOD STOCK OF VARIOUS KIND OF GOODS

For ladies, gents and children, and can obtain from their store in Altoona at short notice any style or quality of Dress Goods, Silks, Satins, Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c., that may be desired. One Room has been fitted up and filled exclusively with

CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS and other Furnishing Goods

For men and boys, while the other Room is devoted to

LADIES' GOODS OF ALL KIND,

Embracing everything in the Millinery and Fancy Goods line, such as Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats for ladies and children, Ribbons, Ruches, Notions, &c., &c.

A CORDIAL INVITATION TO CALL

Is hereby extended to young and old, rich and poor, grave and gay, all of whom will be accommodated with the best bargains ever offered in Northern Cambria, no matter whether they bring the cash or come prepared to exchange wool, hides, chickens, butter, eggs, or other desirable produce, at the highest market rates, for first-class merchandize at the lowest Altoona city prices.

REMEMBER THE NAME AND PLACE:

CORN & CO.'S BRANCH STORE,

Chest Springs, Cambria Co., Pa

S. B. CORN & CO., Proprietors. - - S. M. DOUGLASS, Salesman.

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,

113 & 115 CLINTON STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PA.,

—ALWAYS HAVE THE—

Largest and Cheapest Stock of

Dry and Dress Goods,

NOTIONS, MILLINERY, CARPETS, ETC.,

to be found in Cambria or adjoining counties. Forget not the street and numbers and fail not to call, buy and be happy.

KIDNEY DISEASES, CONSTIPATION AND PILES.

are quickly and surely cured by the use of KIDNEY-WORT. This new and wonderful remedy which is having such an immense sale in all parts of the country, works on natural principles. It restores strength and tone to the diseased organs, and through them cleanses the system of accumulated and poisonous humors. Kidney diseases of thirty years standing have been cured, also Piles, Constipation, Rheumatism, &c., which have distressed the victims for years. We have volumes of testimony of its wonderful curative power. No longer use Alcholic Bitters, which do more harm than good, or drastic pills, but use nature's remedy, KIDNEY-WORT, and health will be quickly regained. Get it of your Druggist. Price, $1. (Will send post paid.)

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Prop'rs, Burlington, Vt.

THE CIRCUS PARADE.

The circus! The circus! The throb of the drums,
And the blare of the horns as the band-wagon comes,
And the clash and the clang of the cymbals that beat
As the glittering pageant winds down the long street!

In the circus parade there is glory clear down
From the first spangled horse to the mule of the clown;
And the gleam and the glitter and glamour and glare
Of the days of enchantment are glimmering there!

For here are the banners of silvery old
Caressing the wind with their fringes of gold,
And their high-lifted standards with spear-tips aglow,
And the helmeted knights that go riding below.

Here's the chariot wrought of that marvelous shell
The sea gave to Neptune, first wishing it well
With its fabulous waters of gold till it gleams
Like the galleon rare of an Argonaut's dreams.

And the elephant, too, with his undulent stride,
That rocks the high throne of a king in his pride,
That in jungles of India shook from his flanks
The tiger that leaped from the Jujubee banks.

Here's the long, ever changing, mysterious line
Of cages with hints of their glory divine,
From the little barred windows, cut high in the rear,
Where the close-hidden animals' noses appear.

Here's the pyramid car, with the splendor and flash,
And the goddess above, in a fluttering sash
And a pen-wiper dress; Oh, the rarest of sights
Is this Queen in the Air in cerulean tights!

Then the far away clash of the cymbals, and then
The swoon of the tune ere it wakens again,
And the capering tones of the gallant cornet,
That go dancing away in mad minuet.

AN INDIAN FEMALE CRUSOE.

THE STRANGE STORY OF A WOMAN WHO LIVED EIGHTEEN YEARS ALONE ON AN ISLAND IN THE PACIFIC.

Mr. George Nidever, of Santa Barbara, California, has given a complete account of his discovery of a lone Indian woman on San Nicholas Island, in the Pacific Ocean, in 1853. He was hunting and saw signs of a human inhabitant. He saw a footprint made during the previous rainy season, sunken deeply in the now dry, hard ground, and, from the size, judged it to be that of a woman. Also three small circular enclosures about 200 yards from the beach, and about a mile apart. They were about six feet in diameter, made of brush, the walls five feet high, with a small opening on one side. Near these openings were sticks of driftwood stuck in the ground in the form of a tripod, supporting dried seal blubber. These enclosures appeared to be simply wind breaks affording no protection from the rain. The investigation was pursued no further, as an approaching storm compelled them to leave. A third voyage by Mr. N. and six others, four of whom were Indians from Santa Barbara Mission, was made to the island in July, 1853; and, although otter-hunting was the main object of the visit, the Indian woman was not forgotten. They landed on the northeast side of the island early in the day, and having selected their camping site, all but the cook started for the head of the island.

Fresh footprints were observed leading from the beach to the ridge, or higher elevation, but were soon lost in moss-covered ground, which ended the search for the day. The following day they were more successful. One of the party, Mr. Deitman, discovered the object of their search at a distance, and cautiously approaching in an opposite direction from the balance of the party, got quite close to her without being observed. She was in one of her pens, or wind-breaks, clothed in a garment made of the skins of the shag, without sleeves, low-necked, and, as observed when standing, extending almost to the ankles. She was sitting cross-legged, skinning seal blubber with a rude knife made of a piece of hoop-iron driven into a piece of wood. There was no covering on her head excepting a thick mass of matted hair of a yellowish-brown color, due to its exposure to the sun and air. The hair was short, looking as though the free ends had rotted off. She would occasionally raise her head, shade her eyes, and look toward the beach, where she evidently saw those from whom Mr. Deitman had recently separated. There were two or three of the wild dogs around the enclosure, which began to growl as Mr. Deitman approached, but ran off at the bidding of their mistress. The balance of the party were signalled, in order that she might be captured if she attempted to escape. To the surprise of all, she made no attempt to escape, but greeted each oneas he approached with a bow and a smile, and chattered all the while in a dialect which none of them understood, although the Indians accompanying Mr. Nidever were acquainted with several Indian dialects. She was talking apparently to herself from the time Mr. Deitman approached within hearing until she was made aware of his presence.

Within the enclosure a fire was smouldering, and a large ash-pile outside showed that to have been her abiding-place for some time. She was very hospitable—preparing a meal from her limited store of roots before named, and serving the party with a grace and bearing that surprised them all. The expression of her face was pleasing, and her features were regular. Her complexion was much fairer and her form more symmetrical than that of the Indian women on the mainland, and she is believed to have belonged to a different and superior race, which opinion is strengthened by the fact that Monsieur Leon de Cessac, a Frenchman, now engaged in collecting archæological and other specimens of bygone years on the Pacific coast of North and South America for a Paris museum, has found many things on the Island San Nicholas similar to those previously collected in Oregon, Washington Territory, and further north, and unlike anything found either on the mainland or the other islands. Also the skulls and other bones of the human skeletons found there are unlike those found in other sections of Southern California. Near her enclosure were several stakes, between which was stretched a rope made of the seal's sinews, supporting seal and elephant blubber. Further on were three huts made of whales' ribs, covered with brush, but giving no evidence of having been lately occupied. By signs and other means of communication she was made aware that they wanted her to accompany them, and without any apparent hesitation she made ready to follow. She filled a basket—such as were common among the Indians of this coast for packing on their fishing tackle, and other articles—and taking it on one arm, and a fire brand in the other hand, she followed the company.

In their course to where the schooner lay at anchor, they found a beautiful spring of water issuing from the bank above the beach, under a shelving rock. The cracks or fissures in this rock were stuck full of bones, and there were other evidences of an encampment of the lone inhabitant of the island. These bones were used for nourishment, obtained by sucking; they had been dried and resucked many times, showing that, occasionally, she was put upon short rations; but at the time of her discovery, she appeared to have an abundance, such as it was. She retained all her teeth, but they were worn low—supposed to be due to the chewing of tough and solid articles of food. Her age appeared to be about fifty years. Farther on was another spring, near the beach, under the bank. Here she indicated a desire to bathe, and was permitted to do so by the balance of the party retiring out of sight. After her bath she joined the others and went direct to the shore boat, and thence to the schooner. She was prevailed upon to abandon her fire brand and seal blubber before leaving the beach. Going aboard the vessel, she went directly to the stove to warm herself, indicating that she knew its use. She ate heartily of the food of the crew, appeared to enjoy it, and it agreed with her. Mr. Deitman made her a skirt of ticking, with which, and a sailor's cotton shirt and a black necktie, her attire was complete. She assisted in making her dress, but could not see to thread her needle. Her sewing was quite rude. She appeared much pleased with her new apparel. The following day she went ashore with the men, who made a separate shelter for her, which she occupied about a month—the time was spent on the island otter hunting. She was quite industrious, carrying wood and water without its being required of her. She appeared contented and happy, frequently singing and chatting to herself. The men could not understand what she said, nor she they; but Mr. N. said it was truly wonderful how she could converse with them by signs. She occupied a portion of her time making water vessels of grass and asphaltum—a substance plentiful on the islands and shore of the mainland. The grass was plaited into a shape resembling a demijohn, but wider at the top, and lined with asphaltum. She would put in several small pieces of the last-mentioned substance, then drop on them small pebbles or stones about the size of hulled walnuts, heated sufficiently to melt the asphaltum, and grasping the neck with both hands, the lower end being on the ground, would give it a rapid rotary motion for several minutes and then empty the stones on the ground.

The vessels had a continuous coating on the inside, and are reported to have been water-tight, the lining even resisting the heat of the sun when covered with water. She had both stone and earthen vessels in which to boil water and cook if desired. To procure seal blubber, she could kill the seals with a club when on lannd sunning themselves, or snare them with her sinew ropes. She obtained fire by rubbing two dry sticks together. One of them, partly flat, had a groove along its entire length; the other was pointed and fitted into the groove, in which it was rubbed rapidly backward and forward until it burned.

As she was about to land at Santa Barbara an ox team passed, which so delighted her that she talked, laughed, danced, and gesticulated; and before that excitement ended a man on horseback approached, which gave her even more pleasure than the ox team. At first it was supposed that she thought the man and horse constituted one animal; but if so, the mistake was soon corrected, for, on landing, she went up to the horse and carefully examined it. The examination gave her additional pleasure. She would turn to her late companions and laughingly request them to look at the beast. She straddled the thumb of the left hand by the index and middle fingers of the right, and moved them to represent the horse and rider as they passed along the beach. She was taken to the house of Mr. Nidever, where she became the centre of attraction. The Mission Fathers took a great interest in her—sending to Los Angelos and other places, hoping to find some one who understood her dialect, but failed. Even the Pepimaros Indians, who were said to have had an acquaintance with the Indians on the island, could not understand her. The family of Mr. N. became very much attached to her, and although the captain of the brig Fremont, offered largely for the privilege of taking her to San Francisco and placing her on exhibition, it was refused. Also an offer of $1,000 from another party for a like purpose was refused. Many people called on her and she received them kindly; but the afternoon was her favorite time for receiving calls, when she would put on her shagskin dress and entertain her callers with a song and a dance. She cared nothing for money—giving it to the children when given to her. She did not wish to sleep in a bed, and when in bed did not desire bed covering, but was careful not to expose her person. Her manners were not rude, and in many things she was more refined than many who enjoy civilized privileges; yet in many things she was very much like a child. She wanted everything which she saw that appeared pleasant to the eye, or seemed good to the taste; and if fruit was withheld from her she would plead for it in such a childlike manner that it was hard to refuse her. When found she was in excellent physical condition, strong and active; but the eating of fruit and vegetables brought on a summer complaint in about three weeks after she landed; and that, in connection with an injury to the spine, received by falling from a porch, terminated her life four weeks later, or seven weeks from the time she landed. During her sickness she reluctantly permitted her kind hostess to dress her in flannel underclothes, and took her bed under proper covering, but positively refused to return to her former plain diet, as was proposed by some of those who called to see her. Her dress of shagskins, basket, and trinkets were given to Father Gonzales, of the Mission, who, it is said, sent them to Rome.

RUSSIAN RAILWAYS.—In Russia the railways are so many separate thread lines, no network being formed. Thus two lines are instanced which run parallel to each other for nearly five hundred miles and have no connection. The result is that to get from one town to another almost in the same latitude a long journey north has to made and then a return to the south, the two sides of the triangle between Tzaritsyn, on the Volga, and Kharkoff, via Orel, measuring some seven hundred and fifty miles, while as the crow flies the distance between the two towns is not more than three hundred and seventy-five miles.

THE HIDEOUS FACE OF WAR.

SOME INSTANCES OF THE DEADLY WORK DONE IN BATTLE.

In the excitement of battle the fall of a comrade is scarcely heeded, and half a company might be wiped out and the other half fight on without the knowledge of it. It is only after the loud-mouthed cannon and the murderous musketry have ceased their work that the hideous face of war shows itself to make men shudder and turn away. Soldiers who have not gone over a battlefield or been one of a burial party have missed half the grimness and awfulness of war.

After Gettysburg, one of the Union burial parties buried eigthy Federal soldiers in one trench. They were all from a New York regiment, and all seemingly fell dead at one volley. They were almost in line, taking up but little more room than live men. All were shot above the hips, and not one of them had lived ten minutes after being hit. Here lay what was then a full company of men, wiped out by one single volley as they advanced to the charge. Some had their muskets so tightly grasped that it took the full strength of a man to wrest them away. Others died with arms outstretched, and others yet had their hands clasped over their heads, and a never-to-be-forgotten expression on their white faces.

At Fair Oaks, the Third Michigan had its first real baptism of fire. The boys had been held back on other occasions, and now when given opportunity they went for the enemy posted in the edge of the woods on the double-quick, and with yells and cheers. A part of the regiment had to swing across a glade, and while so doing lost fifty or sixty men in the space of sixty seconds. One company lost twenty men who went down together in one spot and scarcely moved a limb after falling. Details of five men were made from each company to advance as sharpshooters, and of these fifty men who plunged into the woods as a skirmish line only six came out alive, and every one of these was wounded from one to three times.

At Cold Harbor a shell exploded in an Ohio regiment advancing against a battery, and sixteen men were wiped out in an instant. Of these, nine were blown to fragments and the others horribly mutilated. The battery was firing thirty or forty shells per minute and this was the work of a single one. One discharge of grape in this same fight killed fourteen men in a Michigan regiment, and a New York regiment which went in with 765 men in line came out with only 360. On one acre of ground the burial party found over 700 dead men. In a bit of woods where the battle lines had clashed, more than 2,000 dead were found in a space no wider than a square in a city and no more than three times as long.

At the battle of Savage Station, during McClellan's change of base, a solid shot fired from a Federal field-piece into the head of an infantry column marching by fours, killed twenty-one men and a horse before its progress was checked. The first ten men were reduced to bloody pulp, and the others crushed and bruised to death. At this same battle a Confederate shell exploded under a Federal gun and killed four artillerymen, dismounted the gun, wounded two men, and the butt of it flew off at a tangent and killed a second lieutenant of infantry who was eighty rods away.

At Fredericksburg, as the Union infantry marched in solid masses up the valley beyond the town, the Confederates opened fire from behind a stone wall. The fighting along the line was over in ten minutes, and 5,000 rebels lay dead within reach of each other. In many cases three or four men had fallen across each other. A shell from a gun on the hill exploded in the midst of some New Hampshire troops and killed a sergeant, a corporal and twelve privates and wounded six others. Before the Union troops crossed the river, and while shelling the town, a shell struck a house and exploded in a room where there were five soldiers and a citizen. All were blown to pieces, and three citizens in a room directly overhead were also killed.

Perhaps the most destructive work made by a shell among troops occurred a few miles below Vicksburg. A Federal gunboat was fired upon by light artillery from the bank, posted in plain view. There were two six-pounders working close together, and each had fired a shot when the gunboat opened with a sixty-four pounder. The shell struck between the guns and exploded. The guns were thrown high in the air and came down a wreck. The eighteen men around them were killed outright, and fifteen others who had been lying under cover rushed up just as the caisson exploded. Of the fifteen eleven were killed outright, three wounded, and one escaped unhurt, but so dazed that he sat down and waited to be captured by a boat which pulled ashore. Two of the wounded died the next day, leaving only two men alive of the thirty-three who had composed the battalion. Nothing was left of the gun-carriages but splinters, and the guns themselves were terribly battered. The only remains of the caisson that could be found was the hub of one wheel filled with broken spokes.—Most of the dead had been blown to fragments, and the bushes were covered with shreds of flesh. When the caisson exploded the head of one of the victims was blown high in the air, and fell into the water within a few yards of the gunboat.—*Detroit Free Press.*

BRADY'S LEAP.—About the year 1780, a party of whites, under Captain Samuel Brady, pursued a marauding party of Indians to their village on the Cuyahoga, in Summit county; but, being surprised and put to flight by the enemy, by some means Brady became separated from his party, and was in turn pursued by the whole band of savages. Approaching the rocky chasms of the Cuyahoga river, and realizing that his life depended on the leap, he concentrated his whole strength, and cleared the chasm by a single leap. At the point where the leap was made the shelving rocks overhung the river, and made the width of the channel twenty-one or twenty-two feet. Struck dumb with amazement, it was some time before the pursuers collected thought enough to fire upon him, and then strike for the ford, some distance below.—Wounded, and profusely bleeding, Brady ran to the lake which bears his name, and eluded his enemies by secreting himself in the waters of the lake. Chagrined at the escape of their expected captive, the Indians returned to the scene of the leap, and after consultation decided that the "pale-face" was no man but a turkey, and that he flew across the stream. As a record of this decision a rude representation of a turkey's foot was carved on the rock from which the leap was made. In 1836 the stone bearing this inscription was quarried, but a block containing the figure was preserved, and removed to Pittsburgh.—*American Antiquarian.*

TURN THE TABLE.

A favorite excuse for worthlessness and intemperance with some men is that their tea is cold, or their coffee unsettled, or their houses uncomfortable when they come home. And their wives are accused, furthermore, of refusing to recognize in the stammering tongue of the husband the voice which once upon a time promised to love, comfort, honor and keep in sickness and in health. The farther grief is charged that she, the said wife, is unwilling to take at second hand, on the husband's breath, the potations in which he has indulged. And it is, moreover, placed against her in the bill of indictment that she is vexed and annoyed that the children see with troubled wonder that their father, whom they are charged to honor, is a very dishonorable specimen. From these and other causes his home, poor fellow, is uncomfortable, and he is, therefore, justified in finding comfort elsewhere. The most audacious utterance of maudlin drinkers is that their wives are to blame for their drunken and thriftless lives. Homilies are written for the women, to teach them that they are accountable for all their husbands' faults, vices and shortcomings.

The women have "heard many such things," and their patience is exhausted. They cannot openly complain, or usually do not; and the tender hypocrisy with which they cover their husbands' faults, so far as they can, is something wonderful. Some bloated inebriate recently, in "taking the pledge," professed himself willing to swear that "bad temper inside of the house drives the husband to get drunk outside." No doubt, the craven fellow was willing to swear to anything which would shift the miserable responsibility from his own shoulders.—Furthermore, he was ready to "stake his life" on the conclusion that "if there was more affection there would be less rum." The stake is not much—but, if it were reversed, and the proposition put thus, "if there were less rum there would be more affection," the wager would be won and the stake worth saving.

The thinking portion of humanity, male and female, put very little value in this unmanly plea of drunken men against suffering women. Admit its validity as an excuse, and it will excuse too much, or would excuse too much if women were not too conscientious or too wise to make use of it. If an uncomfortable home excuses drunkenness in men, why not in women, too? The wearisome, constant care of the mother of a family is a round of which men, even the best and most considerate have no adequate conception. The only stimulus which she requires to sustain her under it is affection, and her reward is in her conscience. But let her give way with the weak impatience of many husbands, or, worse still, let her give way to drink because she is worried, and what then would become of the household? Unhappily there are some instances in which some women show themselves no better than many men, and, because their home is uncomfortable, make it more so. How is *their* apology received? An old proverb speaks the world's judgment; "There is nothing worse than a drunken man, except a drunken woman." Nobody apologizes for her. Nobody pleads that if she had a better husband she would be a better wife. Rather, it is claimed, the worse a man is, the better his wife should be; and certainly it would seem that there are wives who think so. The worthy women who are coupled to unworthy husbands form a class of martyrs, to which society and humanity owe more than the world is aware of; and the self-denying mothers and sisters who keep tottering men upon their feet, do good by stealth, and never find it fame. They shun publicity which would give them honor at the price of disgrace to their kindred, and they live on in the harmless delusion that they are concealing what everybody knows as well as they, but which nobody can feel as they feel.—*Ledger.*

A STRANGE DREAM.—Nine years ago William Carter, of Canisteo, dreamed that he was out with a party hunting for game and that he struck into a little ravine where some pheasants flew up. In his hurry to get a shot at them he became entangled in the bushes and thorns, which scratched his face and hands terribly. After getting through the bushes he came to a white stone, which was full of marks, and after a time he discovered in his dream a fifty barrel flowing oil well. The second night the dream was repeated, and on the third night he dreamed the same thing. Yet, not being a believer in dreams, he said nothing about it except to a few friends. The oil theory was not booming as it is now. Three years after this strange dream he was out hunting with a party on Bennett's creek, four or five miles south of Canisteo. All at once he came upon some bushes, and in his hurry scratched his hands and face considerably. The game was gone in an instant, but after getting through the bushes he saw the white stone he had seen three years before, and told his friends there was oil there, and that it would some time be revealed. Mr. Carter went to the Western Territories and was absent some time, but could not forget the dream. He afterward returned and has been engaged with his father and brothers in the foundry and machine shop in Canisteo. Two years ago, when the men from Bradford came to drill an oil well here, the first place located was within fifty rods of the spot described in the dream, but through some flaw in the lease they gave up the site and came near the village and drilled the well our readers have heard so much about. On Monday last several shareholders with officers of the new company went to Bennett's creek to locate the new well, and nearly all gave in a favorable opinion of a location which proves to be within fifty yards of the white stone. Mr. Carter was not in the party, but he is the man who has the contract for drilling the well.—*Elmira Gazette.*

TOOK HIS WORD FOR IT.—A consumptive looking man, lame and feeble, and carrying a pint bottle full of something, halted a pedestrian on Bates street the other day and said:

"I found this bottle on the corner back there and I wish you'd tell me what's in it."

The other took it, removed the cork and took in a full breath. The next instant he staggered against a wall, clawing the air and choking and gasping, and it was a full minute before he blurted out:

"Why, you infernal idiot, that's hartshorn!"

"Well, I'm perfectly willing to take your word for it without extra insults," observed the invalid in an injured voice, and he took his bottle and walked off like a man who had been abused without the least excuse.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Duty of Voters to Themselves.

The ballot-box is a test of the character of a people. The virtue of the voters is made known at the polls quite as plainly and completely as is that of the candidate. Indeed, the ballot-box is a better measure of the character of the voters than of the character of the men for whom the votes are given; and in a Republic like this it is the voters who are on trial at the polls, and whether their thoughts and ideas are high or low is of more consequence than the mental or moral qualities of any man in the Republic, though that man be a candidate for the Presidency. Suffrage, therefore, is the barometer that indicates the public virtue of the voters, not that of the candidates. A great American said of a dead man and an idol: "The honors we grant mark how high we stand, and they educate the future. The men we honor, and the maxims we lay down in measuring our favorites, show the level and morals of the time. The character of the State is shown by the character of those it crowns." This is not a new thought. Twenty-two hundred years ago it was uttered in the most cultivated city history has known, but a city whose culture could not save it from the fatal effects of the lapse of public virtue. A great Greek, the most eloquent of Greeks save one, laid down the doctrine which twenty-two centuries of history have not altered, but have only confirmed:—

"Most of all, fellow-citizens, if your sons ask whose example they shall imitate, what will you say? For you well know it is not music, nor the gymnasium, nor the schools that mold young men; it is much more the public proclamations, the public example. If you take one whose public character is loose, who is lax as to public morals, and crown him in the theatre, every boy who looks on is corrupted. When a bad man suffers his deserts, the people learn. On the contrary, when a man votes against what is noble and just and then comes home to teach his son, the boy will very properly say: Your lesson is an impertinence and a fraud. Beware, therefore, Athenians, remembering posterity will rejudge your judgment, and that the character of a city is determined by the character of the men it crowns."

The voters of the United States in some sense are about to "crown" a man. They are about to place the peaceful laurels of a Republic on his brow. They are presently to unfold to the world their own character by the character of the man on whom they are to bestow the highest honors this Republican Government knows. There are many thousands of young men who are on the border land of suffrage; there are boys who have voted but once or twice; boys who have never voted in a Presidential election; boys who will vote for the first time in this election; boys who are almost on the edge of the right to vote in this election, whose years are insufficient, but who are, nevertheless, thoughtful boys. The Presidential election is to all of these impressible and ingenious youths an education in public morality, for one of the lessons of the hour is one of public virtue. We will not say that the men whose heads time has silvered have become insensible to the claims of public morals, for we have already urged that the election is the measure of the public virtue of all voters, and we insist that the voting places are the confessionals of the voters, young or old.

We do not charge that the offences which General Garfield has committed against public virtue are the highest crimes known to the law; but is the indorsement of those offences by millions of voters a harmless thing? That plain people are sensitive on these questions is evident in the fact that Garfield's majority in his own district was reduced from 11,000 to 3,000, and has never been quite regained. In the face of the great prize of the Presidency, when public virtue should be more tenaciously remembered, should it be most easily forgotten? The country has lost little money by the loose public morals of General Garfield, and Garfield has gained little; but is this man's example in public virtue a lesson which the State, a great country, can commend to her sons, scaling that commendation by a majority in millions of votes? His connection with what is known as the "salary grab" did not inflict irreparable pecuniary loss upon the country or give great gain to him; but in disgrace he hastened to flee from the wrath of his constituents, though the act that kindled that wrath had not troubled his conscience. He only received $1,000 of stock, par value, in the Credit Mobilier Company, without investing a penny. The dividends on this stock amounted in a few months to only $1,320, and $329 could not possibly make Garfield a rich man; but the offence against public morality can not justly be measured by the profit accruing from it. Oakes Ames, for giving this stock to Garfield and others, was driven in disgrace from the House of Representatives to the grave, in obedience to the sentiment in favor of public virtue. Is it a fit education to the future of this Republic to make a partner of Oakes Ames President of the United States? When Garfield sold his official influence for $5,000 in the matter of a pavement contract, he did not much enrich himself, and he may, therefore, be yet a poor man; but is that an example to be held up as a model when a great peril of the Republic is the laxity of public virtue? Voting men, it must be remembered, are giving themselves certificates of character when they vote, and holding up examples for the future. They are judging themselves and forming the character of their children. Beside this, the fate of any candidate is of little consequence.

If we pass from the candidate to the question of party, are the methods by which the Republican managers took the current Presidency lessons we wish to teach our children and our children's children? Has any thing more demoralizing happened in the history of American politics? The Presidency was taken by taking the vote of Louisiana, and the takers confessed that they were thieves by giving the Governorship of Louisiana to Nicholls. All the world knows that the same votes could not have elected Hayes and Nicholls. This was trampling sacred suffrage under foot. Is this a thing to teach rising generations? Is this a thing which fair-minded, self-respectful men with high-erected thoughts are anxious to endorse? The people of this Republic are about to vote for themselves and their posterity. They will be morally measured by the men and the things they endorse. Whom and what shall the State honor?—*Cincinnati Inquirer.*

"LENNY, you're a pig," said a father to his little five-year-old boy. Now do you know what a pig is, Lenny? "Yes sir, pig's a hog's little boy."

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
FRIDAY MORNING, - SEPT. 24, 1880.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:
GEN. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
HON. WILLIAM H. ENGLISH,
OF INDIANA.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE:
HON. GEO. A. JENKS,
Of Jefferson County.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
COL. ROBERT P. DECHERT,
Of Philadelphia.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS:
A. H. COFFROTH, of Somerset.
FOR STATE SENATOR:
HERMAN BAUMER, of Conemaugh Boro'.
FOR ASSEMBLY:
JOHN FENLON, of Ebensburg.
L. D. WOODRUFF, of Johnstown.
FOR PROTHONOTARY:
CHARLES A. LANGHEIN, of Chest Township.
FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER:
MICHAEL SWEENEY, of Cambria Borough.
FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
WILLIAM H. SECHLER, of Ebensburg.
FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTORS:
FRANCIS J. BAKER, (3 years,) of Susquehanna.
GEORGE W. EASLY, (1 year,) of Johnstown.
FOR CORONER:
S. M. DOUGLASS, of Chest Springs.
FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR:
HENRY SCANLAN, of Carrolltown.

BOB INGERSOLL passed through Pittsburgh just after the Maine election, and being asked what he thought of the result, replied: "If we can't carry Maine by at least 5,000 majority what in —— can we carry?" And echo answers, "What?"

COCKLING made his "own and greatest speech on earth" at the Academy of Music, New York city, on last Friday night. It covers seven columns of a newspaper, is full of venom towards the South, and in it Garfield's name is mentioned just *once*.

IT looks now, in view of the lesson taught by the Maine election, that the North will be almost as *solid* for Hancock as the South, and that an era of good feeling, peace and prosperity will be inaugurated throughout the length and breadth of the land.

DICK PARSONS, of Cleveland, the man who made the arrangement with Garfield for the $5,000 fee in the De Golyer pavement contract with the District of Columbia ring, is on the stump in Ohio vouching for Garfield's honesty and the purity of his Congressional record. Why not?

THE Senatorial conferees from this district met at the Mountain House in this place on Tuesday last, and on Thursday morning, Herman Baumer, of this county was unanimously nominated on the 19th ballot, at the request of his competitor, W. Fiske Conrad, of Blair county.]

"THE reported Democratic victory in Maine has caused a fall of about one per cent. in the price of stocks and bonds," said the Altoona *Tribune* yesterday week. If this was even true, as it wasn't, it was nothing to the fall, not of "one per cent.," but of one hundred per cent. in Garfield stock, which is still coming down lower and lower, so that great is the fall thereof.

THE Philadelphia *Press* on the morning of the Maine election said: "Confidence is expressed at the Republican headquarters in New York that the victory in Maine to-day will prove even greater in proportion than that in Vermont." And yet Jewell, Chairman of the National Committee, after the Maine defeat pretended that he never had much confidence in the State from the tone of Blaine's letters to him, the same Blaine on the day after the election telegraphing to Garfield that he was certain four days before the election of getting a majority of 6,000. That Jewell has done a good deal of rough lying about Maine has been made very evident.

WHEN Gen. Longstreet was in Washington early last week awaiting his instructions from Mr. Evarts as Minister to Turkey, and was told that a so-called Union General named Baxter, of Philadelphia, had been hired to say that "General Hancock never heard a shot fired by his corps at the battle of Gettysburg," that "he (Hancock) was not there," and that the Republican organs were beginning to deny that Hancock was the hero of that bloody fight, he quietly but emphatically remarked as follows: "I'll be d—d if *I* don't know that Hancock *was* there, and if any man wants a very strong affidavit of that fact just let him call on me and he can get it."

HAS any Republican speaker anywhere in any State during the present campaign attempted to explain how Garfield got a check from Oakes Ames for the odd amount of $329, or how it happened that while he was chairman of the Committee on Appropriations he was paid $5,000 by the De Golyer pavement company for speaking "*once*" to Boss Shepherd about the matter, which is all he ever did, as he himself swore before the Glover Committee? No such attempt has or will be made, and the convenient defence is set up for him that those two charges against him are "Democratic lies," in the face of the fact that they rest upon the sworn testimony taken before two committees of the House, one of which was composed of a majority of his (Garfield's) own political friends. No Presidential candidate of either party has, since the days of George Washington, ever stood in such a wretched attitude before the American people as Jas. A. Garfield occupies to-day.

W. B. WEBBER, a Union soldier during the war—a sergeant in the twenty-third Iowa Regiment, and until recently a Republican in politics—some months ago became owner of the Hot Springs (Arkansas) *Telegraph*, and in preparing an account of a political barbecue for his paper of August 23d, he mistakingly picked up and sent to the composing room, to be printed over the account, a ——— of the Confederate flag (the paper ——— a Confederate sheet during the war) ——— of the American flag, and a por——— of that issue of his journal was printed and sent off before the blunder was discovered and corrected by Mr. Webber. He afterwards published in his paper a plain and clear explanation of the accident to which the display of the Confederate flag was due. But notwithstanding all this, the New York *Tribune*, that arsenal of all manner of forgeries and lies, has published in its columns a *fac simile* of this Confederate flag as an evidence of the "rebel" sympathies and proclivities of the whole people of the State of Arkansas. To attempt in this dishonest and unmanly way to injure an entire community ought to damn that journal in the estimation of all decent people. All the lesser organs of the God and morality party, the Johnstown *Tribune* of course included, re-echo the mendacious howl of the New York organ, and belch forth their foul slanders against the Democrats of a whole State for the innocent mistake of one man, who was a true Union soldier, while his mean and cowardly assailants were fighting the rebels at a safe and secure distance. This, however, has been the method resorted to by the Garfield organs ever since the present campaign began, and will of course be continued to the end.

THE most remarkable meeting of the campaign took place in Pittsburgh on last Saturday night, at Old City Hall. It was conducted by Republicans who are supporting General Hancock. The President of the meeting was Marshall Swartzwelder, the well known Pittsburg lawyer, with one hundred and twenty Republicans, who are now Hancock men, acting as Vice Presidents. The speakers were John W. Forney, Benjamin F. Butler and Gen. A. L. Pearson, all of whom were former well known Republicans, but are now enthusiastic for the man who wrote and issued at New Orleans in November, 1867, "Order No. 40." While this meeting was in progress in the hall, an outside meeting was organized which was presided over by Major R. W. Lyon and was addressed by Judge John S. M'Calmont, of Venango county, and W. C. Stilwagon, all floppers from Garfield to Hancock. Seven of the Vice Presidents of the meeting were colored men. Paul J. Carson, who served under General Butler in the late war, being among the number. Could the Republicans anywhere in all this broad country get up a meeting in any degree approaching this, composed of former Democrats who are now supporting Garfield? Not much, even if all the thirty-eight States were raked with a fine tooth comb. The Republican papers will of course say that they are better off without these voters than with them—that they are men of no influence and will not help Hancock's cause.—This undoubtedly is a very large straw for Allegheny county, and clearly shows which way the Presidential wind is blowing.

HAS JAMES A. GARFIELD ever been "endorsed" since the Poland committee made its report to the House in 1873 regarding his corrupt negotiations with Oakes Ames, as some of the Republican papers occasionally assert that he has been? Let us see. In 1872, *before* the Credit Mobilier scandal, Garfield received in his district 19,189 votes and had a majority of 10,944. In 1874, when the facts in relation to his connection with that scandal had been made public by a Congressional committee, a mass meeting of the better Republicans in his district was held and resolutions adopted denouncing him as unfit to represent the district. The result was that at the election that year h's majority of 10,944 was cut down to 2,526. At the next election, in 1876, the campaign between Hayes and Tilden, when the strongest possible efforts were made to save every Republican in Congress, Garfield ran 2,500 behind Hayes in his district; and in 1878 his total vote was 17,166, or more than 2,000 less than it was in 1872, notwithstanding the large increase in the population and vote of the district. Such was the estimate of Garfield by the Republicans of his own district after his transactions with Oakes Ames and the sale of his official influence for $5,000 to the De Golyer pavement company.

ALTHOUGH Blaine, the "Plucked Knight" of Maine, on the day after the election in that State telegraphed to Garfield that Gen. Plaisted, the Fusion candidate for Governor was elected by a majority of 1,000, and since then has been sending dispatches to Garfield that Davis, the Republican candidate was certainly elected by three or four hundred, the very latest news to-day (Wednesday) justifies us in announcing the election of Plaisted by not less than 200 of a plurality. This is based upon a dispatch to the Philadelphia *Times* from the Secretary of the Republican State Committee at Augusta, on Monday last, and on a dispatch a day later from Portland, which seems to remove all doubt about Plaisted's election. The Pittsburg *Leader*, a Garfield organ correctly sums up the battle in Maine by saying: "It may as well be frankly confessed first as last that the result in Maine *is a virtual Republican defeat*," and that "if the percentage of Republican *loss* in Maine should obtain throughout the North there is danger even of Iowa, and Hancock would sweep the North as solidly as the South."

JOHN CESSNA was in Pittsburgh the week before the Maine election, and the Johnstown *Tribune* reported him as saying in an interview: "The Republicans will carry Maine next week by from 7,000 to 12,000 majority over the combined opposition." In view of Maine's answer to this estimate, it is not hard to predict the answer Pennsylvania will give to Cessna's "promise" of a majority of 20,000 for Garfield.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

A GRAND DEMONSTRATION—A LARGE POLITICAL STRAW—PEACE AND HARMONY IN DEMOCRATIC CIRCLES—REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS—CHANGED HIS NOTION ABOUT HELL—GUNS FIRED TOO SOON.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21, 1880.

To the Editor of the Cambria Freeman:

Before this communication will appear in the FREEMAN the readers of city dailies will have heard of the immense Democratic demonstration in this city on Saturday evening last. It far exceeded any demonstration of the kind ever attempted heretofore by any political party. From some of the wards in the city the turn out was within a few hundred of the votes cast at the last election. The figures of the marshals and captains show that there were not less than *twenty thousand* men in line. The parade was superb. It was a grand ovation in honor of Hancock and English. For them it was a rousing campaign send-off—a monster affair. The number of spectators who lined the sidewalks numbered many thousands. Humanity embodied in political partizans and sight-seers was packed along the whole line of the route. The objective point was the American Club House, which was handsomely decorated and illuminated, and in front of which there was a continual display of fireworks. The head of the line reached the American Club House at 10 o'clock, and tho' the procession marched in solid columns, it was not till after 1 o'clock on Sunday morning that the last of the line turned from Chestnut street. There were many amusing incidents connected with the parade, Chairman Cessna and his canal boat coming in for a great deal of fun. The soldier idea was carried out throughout the entire pageant. All in all, the demonstration on the streets on Saturday night was an extraordinary one, and if the Democrats of Philadelphia can turn this calcium light business upon the question of proper nominations it will pay big dividends to the party in November.

A VERY LARGE POLITICAL STRAW.

The one hundred and fifty Vice Presidents at the great Hancock meeting in Pittsburgh on Saturday, all of whom have heretofore voted the Republican ticket, was a very large sized political straw. Like the election in Maine, it was an event which marked the rising of a flood that is destined to sweep over the entire land like a mighty whirlwind. The result in Maine settles to a greater degree, however, the destiny of the November election, and with wisdom on the part of the Democracy of the country the wrong of 1876 will be righted and the government of the republic redeemed from the hands of the spoilers. Everything presages a grand Democratic victory, and it is to be hoped that this great promise, this bright prospect, will not be blighted by indolence, folly or neglect. With wisdom and work a complete triumph is inevitable. Maine is now certain to go for Hancock in November, and there is no reason to doubt that our own State will do the same thing. As Senator Dill said in his speech last week at the celebration of the Maine victory by the Americus Club: "What has happened in Maine will happen in Pennsylvania." The same thing, it is safe to add, will happen in Indiana and Ohio, and even in Illinois and Wisconsin.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

The several Republican conventions of Philadelphia have gone through the solemn form of nominating the men designated by the bosses, and the rank and file of the party are expected to vote for them because they are the "regular nominees." No unusual amount of shooting, cutting and ballot-box smashing was indulged in at the Republican primaries, but there was more than the usual amount of cheating. The faithful who attended the primaries had little left to excite them, and what ballot-box stuffing and doctoring of returns was done was simply by way of keeping their hands in. The county ticket had been selected some time ago, and the candidates for the Legislature had been appointed by the same sovereign authority.

DEMOCRATIC PEACE AND HARMONY.

Under the peace and harmony alliance of the McGowan and Vaux factions of this city there will be but one set of conventions, and these will be governed by the rules of the regulars or McGowanites. The delegate elections have taken place and the conventions will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week. The Democrats of Philadelphia have settled all their differences in the County Campaign Committee, and this week that body will select the temporary chairmen of the county and other conventions. For District Attorney and City Controller the present incumbents, Hagart and Petteson, are practically without opposition. For Congress there is not a single Democratic aspirant in any of the four Republican districts, while in the Third district Randall is without opposition and will be re-elected by a larger majority than he ever before received. Major Moses Veale could be nominated for Clerk of Quarter Sessions, but will not accept the nomination. The Major is among the able men of the Democratic party, and no man in the North has a better war record. Higher honors await him.

CHANGED HIS NOTIONS ABOUT HELL.

It is said since Bob Ingersoll heard the news from Maine that he has changed his notions about a hell, and is now willing to admit that there is a necessity for such a place. When Bob was in Maine speaking to "woods full of Republicans," he told them not to be afraid to cheat, stuff ballot-boxes, manipulate returns, or do anything to secure 15,000 Republican majority, because there is no hereafter and no such place as the preachers threaten sinners with. But since Bob has learned that instead of 15,000 Republican majority in Maine there is a majority of several hundred the other way, he is not only willing to concede the existence of a hell, but thinks there is great necessity for a special hell for the people of the "Pine Tree State."

FIRED THEIR GUNS TOO SOON.

The Republicans who for the last few days have been firing off guns and indulging in other demonstrations of joy because they had figured out that the Republican candidate for Governor in Maine had been elected by a slight plurality, fired off their guns and their enthusiasm a little too soon, as the returns figure up a plurality for Plaisted which the Republicans cannot overcome. The vote on the Maine election runs so close and the margin on either sides is so narrow that each day brings its surprises.

G. N. S.

THE latest published letter from Grant paraded in the Republican papers, and lying about the Democratic party, "My Dear General Arthur," the man who is running for Vice President on the same ticket with Garfield. The American people don't care a row of pins what opinion is entertained of the past history and present purposes of the Democratic party by a man like U. S. Grant, whose nearest and most confidential friends while he was President were Belknap, Babcock, Geo. H. Williams, of "lamdelot" fame, McDonell, chief of the St. Louis whiskey ring, Boss Shepperd, and other notorious characters too numerous to mention, and the last four years of whose administration were the most shamelessly corrupt in the history of the country—so corrupt, indeed, that they became not only a reproach, but a very stench in the nostrils of the people.

EX-CHIEF JUSTICE AGNEW is stumping the western part of the State for the Republican ticket.

LETTER FROM PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 21, 1880.

Special Correspondence of the Freeman.

The "floppers" meeting on Saturday night was an immense affair. Delegations came in from all the surrounding counties, and the leading politicians from the western part of the State were quartered early at the Monongahela and Mononghela and St. Charles. Green, Fayette, Westmoreland, Beaver, Washington, Venango, Armstrong and Indiana were all represented. Not one-tenth of the people who came could get near the hall, or get a sight at either Butler or who Forney, arrived on the noon train, and from that hour until they went to the hall, were busy shaking hands with the curious crowd. Butler's speech was much the same as that delivered in the east and already published. He speaks in a muffled voice, and cannot be heard any great distance, yet you would know it was old Ben by the pictures we have often seen of him. He does not speak from notes, but off hand, and straight ahead as fast as he can talk it. The applause seems to strike him unawares and often interrupts him in the finish of a good sentence. He was dressed like a bridegroom, with swallow tailed coat, white neckties, and button-hole boquet. The meeting was an immense success. It was got up by Gen. Pearson and one or two other "floppers," and reflected great credit on them. We furnish the torch bearers, the noise and the music, and did the standing, but the Republicans who wanted to hear Forney or Butler were given ample opportunity. If the lesson is not of great use to them, it is certainly not our fault.

Grossbeck's speech at Cincinnati last week was an ableone. The good things that are said this time by our Democratic speakers are almost too numerous to mention.

BLAINE STEALING MAINE.

The twist they are trying to give the returns in Maine is the Returning Board frauds of Louisiana repeated in the North, where we can see it a little plainer. No Democrat feels discouraged however. If they should count Davis, the Republican, in it will make our people more determined not to lose their votes. The tide is strongly against them. Butler in his speech Saturday night said it had now become a political axiom that no party ever remained in power over twenty years. The twenty years since 1860 are now up. Butler went from here to Toledo.

INDIANA.

The fight goes on in Indiana with vigor. The Indianapolis *Sentinel* has one entire page filled with appointments of meetings and speakers. Hendricks, Pendleton, Doolittle and Voorhees have appointments for every day until the election, while the appointments for Hendricks, I notice, are made to extend to the Presidential election. A copy of that paper will show any of our County Chairmen where they can intercept the men who are on the stump there. It is a real curiosity to look over the list.

OHIO.

Thurman is sticking close to his work in Ohio. This is the kind of weather suits him. They raise good Democrats in Ohio. They are so elastic under defeat.

They also raise good office-hunting Republicans, as may be observed, But they have not raised the next President, that is pretty certain. Old Pennsylvania has done that this time.

CALIFORNIA.

That was a funny dispatch Eugene Casserly, ex-U. S. Senator, sent from San Francisco to Hancock congratulating him on the Maine election. He closes it with "well spoken High Chief." The old Senator seems to have his blood up for Hancock and is carefully canvassing the coast. Hancock replied at some length by telegraph, for he never permits himself to be outdone in either handsome compliments or serious business, even if it should bring the blood. When Tilden read the Hancock letter to Sherman, he wrinkled up his eyes, put his hand to his mouth and whispered to W. L. Scott: "This fellow is a better politician than any of us."

A ROMANTIC COURTSHIP AND ELOPEMENT.—Laura, daughter of Walter Mead, a well-to-do resident of Montgomery, Orange county, N. Y., is not far from eighteen years of age. She is handsome and accomplished. While she was attending school lately she fell in love with Charles A. Godwin, of Jersey City, who visited Montgomery occasionally as traveling salesman for the hosier firm of Thorn & Carroll, of New York. He became greatly attached to her, and many secret meetings were had. They were found out at last, however, and a strict watch was kept on them to frustrate any attempt to elope which they might make. At last, braving the worst, Mr. Godwin called upon Miss Laura's parents, and besought the approval of his suit. They were obdurate. They would not listen to his arguments and appeals. Finally he informed them that if they would not give their consent the marriage would take place without it. A closer watch than ever was now kept on the movements of the girl. Under the pretense of going to Newburgh on a shopping excursion she visited that city and was there met by her lover. He coaxed her hard to have the marriage ceremony there and then, and finally she consented. The fact that she was under age proved a bar to the performance of the wedding ceremony at Newburgh. There Godwin persuaded Miss Laura to take a trip to Jersey City.

In Jersey City the afternoon was taken up in finding a minister to marry them. After a long search the Rev. William Westerfield, jr., was persuaded that all was right and the knot was tied. The young wife returned home the next day and the secret was kept for a couple of months, the young lady having given some satisfactory excuse for her absence from home on the night referred to. A few days ago, however, she broke the news to an aunt, whose intercession she urgently sought. The aunt was successful in reconciling the parents to the match. Mrs. Godwin has left the village for her new home in Jersey City, a hearty send-off having been given her by her numerous friends.

JOHN Q. A. WARD, the well-known sculptor, is now engaged in modeling a statue, heroic size, of General Daniel Morgan, the hero of Cowpens. The statue will be erected at Spartanburg, S. C., and will be unveiled on January 17, 1881, the centennial anniversary of the battle.

The Rich Against the Poor.

The men who are supporting Gen. Hancock for the Presidency, says Forney's *Progress*, are generally poor men. Those who oppose him are in nearly every instance the office-holders and the rich. Without these two influences Hancock would carry Pennsylvania by 50,000 majority; without them he would carry Massachusetts; without them he would carry New Hampshire and Rhode Island. We are told there is a great inconvenience in being poor, but in the case of the example of the conspiracy to beat Hancock by a corrupt fund there is a great danger in being too rich. Precisely because there is not enough money to buy a whole people so are there not enough people base enough to sell themselves. At least two, and one estimate declares that five million dollars will be raised by the officeholders of the General Government to defeat the man that saved Pennsylvania from Confederate invasion. There must be truth in this statement if I may judge by the reputed sums paid by the leading officeholders and capitalists in this quarter. When twenty or thirty persons give from $5,000 to $50,000 each, the fact that from two to three millions are extracted from one hundred thousand placemen at Washington and elsewhere is easy to believe.

The spectacle is altogether without parallel. In former elections there was reason in raising some money for elections. During the war all parties gave freely to our soldiers, to widows and orphans. But now the only effect of this corruption fund is to arouse the hatred of the people, as the only object of the enormous subsidy is to keep the people's enemies in office and to defeat the people's favorite. I have noticed in my experience during this section the unwonted activity of the rich poor. The rich, all out of office, were never so active. The working-people pay the expenses of the Democratic meetings and the name of Hancock calls thousands to his standard. On the other hand, what is the comment on these exactions from the placemen and the rich to defeat Hancock? At a time when hundreds and thousands of people are struggling for a livelihood what is the thought prompted by these heavy sums passed into the Republican coffers? That these millions are taken from overfed placemen to contaminate the people. In proportion to the fact that there is not money enough to buy a whole people is the other fact that the indignation of the people at such a spectacle will make thousands of votes for Hancock. The new corruption fund is the advertised fear that Hancock is getting too strong. The public offer of bribes is the same as to say that the people can be bought. Even the merchant will feel this public purchase. But how will the mechanic take it who is resolved to vote for Hancock anyhow? He will grow more defiant when he is bid for like a chattel. How with the honest millionaire when he sees the brazen attempt to corrupt a nation? How with the patriot when he sees the Presidency at auction? All these practices are new. They come from the philosophy of the reckless Moddler that bribes a housefull of Congressmen, or from the example of the De Golyer jobber who fees a statesman to vote for a measure whose only merit was the fact that it was never intended to be otherwise than dishonest. In a word, the attempt to array the rich against the poor is all the more certain to array the poor against the rich.

A NEW PAYING OCCUPATION FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—The handsome Nickel Plated New Home Lamp, being introduced to the public this season, is the most meritorious article ever offered Agents to make money with, is safer and more convenient than the Student Lamp, which has heretofore had the reputation of being the Safest Lamp made, and has a clamp to attach it to the Sewing Machine, Piano, Organ, Desk, etc. The fear of the ordinary lamp being accidently upset or thrown from the table is entirely relieved by this simple clamp contrivance. It can be adjusted to throw the light just where it is wanted to suit the eyes and can be converted into a handsome wall lamp. It has the best argand burner, a filling indicator, and convenient match box, and its price is within the reach of every one. It has been fully tested and editorially endorsed by the "Western Christian Advocate," "American Christian Review," "Herald and Presbyter," "Journal and Messenger" and "Christian Standard," the leading religious papers of Cincinnati, and is endorsed by the Mayor and Post-master of Cincinnati, the Agent of the American Express Company and Presidents of Insurance Companies, as being the Safest, Most Convenient and best Lamp made.

There are three reasons why Agents should work on this article to cross from first, for its absolute safety and great convenience it is needed in every home; second, its low price makes its sale immense; third, it will be a credit to handle such an article. One southern Agent writes, it sells faster than Gen. Lee's Portrait sold right after the war; another writes, it beats the gaudy days of the Sewing Machine, its rapid sale, its low price, and liberal terms surprise old Agents.

Address Home Lamp Co., Cincinnati, O., mentioning our paper, and they will give you full particulars and exclusive territory to canvass in. [9-17.-13t.]

A PATRIARCH OF DEMOCRACY.—The Pittsburgh *Post* of Tuesday print, an account of a meeting in Monroe, Fayette county, which is of unusual interest. Col. Benjamin Brownfield, a wealthy farmer, who is one hundred and one years old, presided, and on the platform with him were six Vice-Presidents whose united ages reach five hundred and nine years. Their names and ages are as follows: John Troutman, 94; Col. James Gardner, 86; James Snyder, 85; Lott M. Clawson, 82; George Morrison, 81; and Thos. Semans, 81. Col. Brownfield, in opening the meeting, made the following speech:

"Providence has been very kind to me in prolonging my life and blessing me with health and strength. I have lived to be 101 years old. This is a great age. In my early days I took an active part in politics. I have mingled with your fathers and grandfathers and great-grandfathers on occasions like this in days long gone in the past. I voted for Thomas Jefferson for President in 1800. We had the same question up then that we have now, whether this was a Government of unlimited powers or a Government of a few simple functions expressly granted by the Constitution. Mr. Jefferson contended that the great mass of the powers of our Government remained with the States, while Mr. Adams and his party contended for a strong central Government, to override the rights of the Governments. I never missed a Presidential election. I voted twice for Jefferson, twice for Madison, twice for Monroe, and three times for Gen. Jackson. I voted for Van Buren, and also for Polk, Cass, Pierce, Buchanan, Douglass, McClellan, Seymour, Greeley, and Tilden, and I hope to live to vote for Gen. Hancock; and, as the result of my long experience, I would advise you to vote for him too."

UNDER date of the 20th instant, from New York the following is given: George W. Jones, chairman of the state committee of the greenback-labor party, publishes a card emphatically denying a consultation with Marshall Jewell imputed to him and three former members of his party by certain newspaper correspondent. He says: "I cannot understand how such unwarranted statements could be made unless their authors intend to utter malicious falsehood for partisan purposes. The only information I have regarding matters in Maine was obtained through a conversation with Gen. Weaver since his return from that state, in all of which he spoke of General Plaisted and four of the candidates for congress as being reliable members of our party and as such expressed his sincere desire for their election, while he opposed now as he has now throughout the entire campaign any fusion on our national ticket or permitting anything to be done calculated to interfere with the integrity of our party as a distinct national organization.

RACE HORSE RUINED.—Fonzo, a promising race horse, for which his owner refused $3,500, was ruined recently by a negro groom who broke the horse's jaw with a club.—Kendall's Spavin Cure is the most valuable remedy ever known for every kind of an injury, bruise, cut or sore, as well as for any kind of lameness on beast or man. It is truly wonderful what success everybody has with it. Read the advertisement of Kendall's Spavin cure published in another column.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE admits both sexes. Endowment half a million.—Tuition *free*. Courses of study, Classical, Scientific, and Agricultural. A thorough Preparatory Department. Expenses $3 to $5 per week. For catalogue, address

JOSEPH SHORTLIDGE, A. M.,
[8-13.-12t.] Pres. State College, Pa.

THOUSANDS of women have been entirely cured of the most stubborn cases of female weakness by the use of LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets. [9-24.-2t.]

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Michigan, will send their celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts to the afflicted upon 30 days trial. Speedy cures guaranteed. They mean what they say. Write to them without delay. [3-12.-9½ m.]

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—This year's tobacco crop of Pennsylvania is estimated at 26,000,000 pounds.

—The only colored resident of Union twp., Tioga county, was married to a white woman recently.

—The Pittsburgh *Leader*, Republican, manfully admits that its party was badly whipped in Maine. They all know it.

—The steamer Ameer, from Oporto bound for Southampton, has foundered at sea. Fifty persons were drowned.

—Paris green failed to kill Mary Hallowbush, of Upper Hanover, Montgomery county, who took it as an antidote for unrequited love.

—Mrs. Hazzard, of Monticello, Ill., on Sunday last gave birth to five children, only two of which survive. Certainly a Hazzardous undertaking.

—The steamboats Mary Ann and Simpson Horner belonging to Horner & Sons, were burned at Pittsburgh on Saturday. Loss $30,000; no insurance.

—Two men driving along the Concord road, in Delaware county, the other day, saw a large hawk ascend into the air with a large snake in its talons.

—Dr. P. H. Talbot, editor and proprietor of the *Greenback Standard*, of Maysville, Mo., was shot dead in his house on Sunday night by some unknown person.

—A ten-year-old boy was stolen from Port Jervis, N. Y., and found in a canal-boat at Rowlands, Pa., the proprietor of which intended to make him drive the horses.

—A man walked into the bank of Montreal, in that city, yesterday, picked up $7,070 under the eyes of the clerks, quietly walked into the street and made his escape.

—Michael Joyce and John C. Berry, two soldiers at the United States arsenal in Washington, were accidently killed on Saturday, while handling a 3-inch calibre Gatling gun.

—Rev. E. P. Adams, of Dunkirk, N. Y., was deposed from the ministry on Tuesday by the Presbytery of Buffalo, for preaching against the doctrine of eternal punishment.

—A Ute Indian and a Navajo fought a duel with knives, near Santa Fe, N. M., last week, because both wanted to marry the same girl. The Ute was killed, the Navajo seriously injured.

—Teresa Tua, of Turin, a young girl of thirteen, bore off the first prize as a violinist at the Paris Conservatory last year. She has been offered $40,000 for a five years' tour through the United States.

—A special from Red Wing, Minn., says a slight shock of earthquake was heard and felt in different parts of the city, and it is described as a waving motion, which rang door bells and shook up dishes in the cupboards.

—An Indiana evangelist known as Father Blake has exhibited considerable skill as a painter, and he devotes both to ornamenting rocks and fences with scriptural injunctions. He travels far and wide with his paint pot and brush.

—During a political demonstration in Belleville, N. Y., on Saturday night, a woman fired a revolver from her window, shooting another woman, it is thought mortally. Both are widows. The shooting is thought to have been accidental.

—William Crestanza, a banjo player, while standing in a saloon in China, Ohio, on Thursday night, was suddenly seized by an unknown man, dragged quickly outside, the door and killed by a blow on the head with a club. The murderer escaped.

—Hon. R. V. Pierce, the well-known patent-medicine man, of Buffalo, N. Y., and Congressman from that city, has just resigned the latter office. A recent illness, during which he fell far behind his business, is assigned as the cause of the resignation.

—The Marquis of Bute, who has just returned from his villa in Jerusalem, intends to establish a Roman Catholic monastery for English monks on the property. Plans are in preparation by the architect of the new Brompton oratory, the cost not to exceed $25,000.

—The largest cotton mill in the country has just been opened at Willimantic, Conn. It is only one story high, but covers a space 820 feet by 174, all of which is in a single room, lighted at night by 51 electric burners. Eighty thousand persons could stand at once in this building.

—The New York *World* thinks that Mr. Blaine made a great mistake when he did not secure a retired back room at Augusta for General Garfield and invite some other distinguished statesman to go to Maine and see a fair count. Thanks to his carelessness, Plaisted is now elected.

—A bush-fire in the parish of St. George's Beance, Quebec, is reported to have committed some fearful ravages. Seven or eight square miles of country have been devastated near the frontier, and a large quantity of timber and grain, besides houses and other buildings, were burned.

—In Pocahontas, Ark., Friday, a lawyer named William Means went into the store of Charles Nichols and bought a pistol. He then approached Nichols, and saying "prepare yourself," shot him dead. The murderer surrendered himself saying he "should have shot Nichols a year ago."

—Felix Slavin and his assistant, John Dougherty, were killed by a fall of top coal in Fife's slope, near Scranton, on Friday evening. Slavin was almost totally blind, but worked by the skill of his hands and the eyes of his assistant, Dougherty, who was a cripple. Slavin leaves a wife and three children.

—Elizareth Key, a widow lady, aged sixty years, who lived alone in the midst of most filthy surroundings, was found murdered at her home in Mauch Chunk, on Friday morning. Thomas Dowdell, a railroad laborer, was arrested on suspicion he having been seen at her house Monday night, and his clothing was found to be stained with blood.

—The Smithsonian Institution has come into possession of a curious egg which was purchased a few days ago at a grocery store in Washington City by a son of Gen. William Birney. It has upon its shell, in relief, the form of a snake, about 1½ inches long. Under the microscope the body is brought out distinctly and is perfect, even the eyes being visible.

—The Philadelphia *Times* says that persons in want of canal boats, tow-paths mules and boys with rolled up trousers for next year's navigation, can get bargains by applying to Chairman Cessna. The articles have never been used, but they got terribly battered and bruised by recent squalls on the Maine coast, and will be sold cheap and on indefinite credit.

—On September 5th, the body of a male child was found in an outhouse, at Hiseville, N. J., with a string around its neck. A domestic named Johanna Walling, suspected of being the mother of the child and of having murdered it, suddenly disappeared. A body answering to the description of the woman was found yesterday in Lilly Pond, where she had committed suicide.

—A Washington dispatch to the Baltimore *Sun* says that New York Republican politicians are whispering that there is a big scheme on foot for the capture of that State. They intimate that Johny Davenport has resigned his position as clerk of the United States Circuit Court in order that he may devote his whole time and his well-known talent to the working up of the scheme.

—A old member of Hancock's Second Army Corps, named T. D. Burgh, who lives in Chicago, has been selected by the Hancock veterans of Illinois to walk from Chicago to New York as the bearer of an address of the Hancock veterans of that State to Gen. Hancock. Burgh was to have left Chicago on last Tuesday, and would make the journey attired in in the full accoutrements of a soldier.

—Charles G. Fairman, editor of the Elmira *Advertiser*, recently married Mrs. Wealthy Whittett. Now J. Lewis Whittett, step son of Mr. Fairman, becomes his son in-law by marrying Miss Hettie B. Fairman, step-daughter of her mother. It will thus be observed that Mrs. Whittett has no father-in-law, and that Mr. Whittett who married his step-sister, has evaded the infliction of a mother-in-law.

—The Springfield *Republican* which supports Garfield, says that calculations based on the assumption that Maine won't vote for Hancock in November might as well be suspended. The happy family which has got together since last September, and won an election, is not likely to go to pieces in the next six weeks. It will be quite as safe for party managers to add "solid Maine" to other Democratic solids.

—More than half the horses in Boston and suburbs are suffering to a greater or less degree from distemper, resembling the mild form of epizootic of 1872. It was the opinion of the veterinary surgeons on Monday that in a few hours there will scarcely be an animal in the city unaffected, but there appears to be no cause for serious alarm, for only a small number of the animals attacked are rendered incapable of work.

—Charles Greenhurgh loved the widow Cleveland, in whose boarding house he lived, at Norwalk, Conn., but could not make her realize the fact. After assuring her of his devotion again in vain, he seized a rope and ran to the woods. The widow gathered the neighbors and went in pursuit. They found him hanging to a tree. He recovered however, and she, convinced at last of his sincerity, has promised to marry him.

—The Syracuse *Courier* says that a package of dolls sent by a young lady in that city to a friend in Mexico was among the mail of the lost Vera Cruz. The package bore the name of the street in which she lived and also the number of her residence. The only signature was the nickname of the writer. Monday the package was returned to her by mail. The dolls were discolored with the sea-water, and will be kept as mementoes.

Dr. Ware's Pulmonalis

is a household word with those who have used it, because it does its work quickly and effectually in cases of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Inflammation, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Pains in the Breast, Consumption, and Bleeding of the Lungs. Only 10 cents a bottle. Ask your druggist for it. Wholesale by Dr. Ware, 3d and Callowhill Sts., Philad'a. [9-24.-6t.m.]

GROCERS SELL ASCHENBACH & MILLER'S

FAMILY CHOCOLATE!

An article superior in quality and lower in price than any other in the market. A prominent and experienced New York physician gives it as his opinion that chocolate is preferable to tea or coffee, because it adds strength to the body, new life to the exhausted brain, quiets the nervous system, harmonizes the workings of the digestive organs, and gives purity to the blood.

For a superior confection, ask your confectioner for our Sweet Vanilla Chocolate. Aschenbach & Miller, 31 and Callowhill Sts., Phila., Pa.

AFTER ELECTRIC RELIEF

all other liniments have failed, TRY DR. WARE'S

By taking internally it will cure cholera, cholera morbus, diarrhoea, dysentery, cramp, colic, asthma, phthisic, influenza, spasms, sick headache, morning sickness, heartburn, sour stomach, pain in the back and sunstroke. Applied externally, it will relieve you of rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat, lumbago, earache, toothache, inflamed breasts, mumps, sore, pleurisy, pneumonia, frost bites, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, wounds, contracted tendons, lencorrhœa, swollen joints, stings and bites of insects. Sold by druggists and storekeepers generally. Wholesale depot, N. W. corner 3d and Callowhill Sts., Philad'a, Pa. [9-24.-6t.m.]

THE BONANZA FOR BOOK AGENTS is selling our two *splendidly illustrated* books: **Life of GEN. HANCOCK** *friend* **Hon. J. W. FORNEY**, an author *of national fame*, *highly endorsed* by **Gen. Hancock**, the *party leaders* and **press**; also, **Life of GEN. GARFIELD** by his comrade-in-arms and personal friend, **Gen. J. S. Brisbin** (an author of *wide celebrity*), also strong, *by friends*. Both *officials*, *immensely* popular, selling **over 10,000 a week!!** Agents making **$10 a day!** Outfits **50c.** each. For best **books** and **terms**, address **quick** HUBBARD BROS., Philad'a, Pa.

SAL

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - - - SEPT. 24, 1880.

THE BEST OFFER EVER MADE.

The "FREEMAN" Three Months and a Valuable Book for 50 Cents.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Here, There and the Other Place.

—Next Thursday evening the Democratic club meeting will occupy the Democratic club meeting-room in Rose's House this (Friday) evening.

—The Democratic ratification on Friday evening will be a most "transparent" fraud of the most transparent kind.

—Our old friend Lloyd is on a goods-and-chattels hunt, and when he comes home you will hear of him.

—Next Thursday evening the Democrats of the ancient Dives, sends up a rousing majority, which is exceedingly scarce and valuable just now.

—A Johnstown man named Hench was severely injured by a barn-door falling upon him, Wednesday last. Hench is a Democrat.

—Hon. Thos. E. Kittell, Esq., Register and Recorder of Somerset county, will come to Johnstown to-morrow, to attend to business purposes.

—A special train on our branch road Sunday evening, which had finished up the summer campaign in this place for the present week, met two bushels of prime chestnuts, which we are willing to pay the freight on, if we can't get them on any other conditions.

—The Democratic parties implicated in the burglarious operations of the premises of Mr. Leonard Rose, in Cresson township, have been landed in jail at Ebensburg.

—Hon. Wm. Allen and Col. Dechert addressed a Democratic political gathering in Bedford, on last Saturday night, that has ever assembled in that place.

—Special notice! The Junior Hand-in-Hand will meet to-night (Thursday) in their hall over Lloyd's store, to effect a permanent organization.

—Those prematurely gray can have their hair restored to its youthful beauty, by using Parker's Sicilian Hair Renewer, the best preparation in the market.

—Messrs. Hall & Co., of Loretto, are selling flour at $5.25 and $4.50 per sack, and constantly on hand such articles as meal, feed, salt, etc.

—A passenger train is to be run from Altoona to the Centennial Exposition to-morrow morning, in accommodation of the P. R. R. excursionists in the former city.

—Messrs. Rose & Johnstown, was assembled in the hand, Monday morning, by the premature discharge of a gun, in a careless way in handling.

—Don't keep "Kendall's Spavin Cure" in your druggist will not get it for you send to the proprietors, B. J. Kendall & Co., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.

—Hon. Wm. Barnum, of Connecticut, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, spent a portion of Sunday and Monday at the Logan House, Altoona.

—In the days of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, when a man was troubled with a cough always called a physician. Now he only invests a dollar and is cured after a few doses.

—Read the latest news from Maine carefully, for, it doubtless will be in a few days, the news they intend to forget, by every in the way of a politica-

—Mr. Jno. W. Waring, late Court reporter for Cambria, Blair and Huntingdon counties, has struck a big bonanza in Colorado, there is no Waring out in the cold.

—M. J. Teitelbaum, of Loretto, has just received a fresh supply of men's and boys' boots, which he will sell very cheap. Now is the time to get winter boots and get a bargain.

—The FREEMAN may think, as the Hollidaysburg Standard alleges, that the proposed fusion on this place to Cherrytree will be the FREEMAN don't thank that Democratic Lilly, of the county almshouse, will need this week to haul water for that institution, the source of supply in the immediate vicinity having com-

—Some Republicans are going to hang another big pole to-morrow afternoon next week we will probably have occasion to note the fact that the pole is not worth a cent.

—A young man named James Wiser, aged about 18, was caught between two ore dumps at Frankstown mines, Blair county, on Monday, and had one of his thighs so crushed that he died on Monday.

—Mr. J. Teitelbaum, of Loretto, has just returned from the eastern cities, closely followed by a large assortment of goods, which he has determined to sell at lower prices than any other store-keeper in the county.

—If you are fond of a cup of chocolate, you should yourself the same on account of its high price, ask your grocer for Walter Baker & Miller's Family Chocolate, the cheapest and most delicious in the market.

—Dr. Bull's Embrocation will not cure that human flesh is heir to, but it will cure Sprains, Swellings, Burns and Scalds, it has no superior, if it has an equal. Sold by all druggists at 35 and 50 cts.

—The Court of Confirmation was adjourned for forty-four adults and children in Gallitzin, Indiana county, on Saturday of last week by Rt. Rev. Bishop Young. Among the candidates was one consumptive.

—If you have a horse for sale, one package of Horse Powders will improve his value to the extent of 10 per cent. in his estimation. Farmers figure this out. 25 cents per package. For sale by all druggists. [9-3.-1m.]

—The Republican powder so profusely used by Democrats for something to be painted, so, but like the pills they so cheer-fully gave us, for us since there's no hope for

—Mr. Coy, the half-demented inmate of the Cambria county almshouse, who came near being killed and trampled to death one day last week by a infuriated bull, is rapidly recovering from his injuries and will soon be himself again.

—A carload of fifty blooded cattle, as well of the feminine persuasion, arrived here from Ohio by train Wednesday morning. They are the property of a gentleman named Ebner, and will be auctioned off on Monday.

—Stockmen and farmers that are alive to their interests are at this season of the year feeding their cattle Dr. M. B. Roberts' Poultry Powders. It makes them healthy and strong, and more valuable for the fall trade. A trial will convince you. [9-3.-1m.]

—To be or not to be? That is the question. Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer the aches and pains that human flesh is heir to, when overtaken by a severe cough or to purchase a bottle of Sines' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Hoarhound, and by using, end them. Sold by all druggists at 25 and 50 cts. per bottle. [9-3.-1m.]

—Mrs. Hugh Mackin, a widow woman of intemperate habits, was found dead in bed at her home in Johnstown about 6 o'clock on Saturday evening last. Deceased was the mother of two daughters, both married, and was aged about sixty years.

—A miner named Conly was fatally crushed beneath the cage of the shaft at Marwood mines, near Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland county, on Saturday last. He is the second man who has been injured in the shaft within a comparatively short time.

—A lively game of base ball was played here last Saturday afternoon between the home nine of this place and the Athletics of Loretto. Considerable good playing was displayed on either side, the score in the end standing: Ebensburg, 22; Loretto, 11.

—The barn of Maria L. Forshay and Benjamin Forshay, of Reade township, with contents, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 22d instant. Loss probably $700. Insured in the Cambria county Protection Mutual Fire Insurance Company for $450.

—The Republican Senatorial conference reassembled at the Logan House, Altoona, to-day (Friday), but whether or not it completes the work in hand at this sitting depends very much on what it depends, and on what it depends is how the Democratic conference ends.

—In order to enable us to attend the Father Bradley ovation at Newry, Blair county, we have put the FREEMAN to press a few hours earlier than usual this week, and as a consequence have not given our local department as much attention as it would otherwise have received.

—John Swope, of Chest township, one of the parties implicated in the Bebe-Dumm burglary, was released from jail on Friday night last, his brother Henry becoming security in the sum of $1,500 for his appearance at the December term of Court to answer the charge preferred against him.

—A pocket-book containing several notes of no value to any one but the owner was lost on Thursday last somewhere on the road leading from Loretto to Nicktown, via Carrolltown. The finder will confer a favor by returning said pocket-book and contents to Thomas Foley, Nolo P. O., Indiana Co., Pa.

—Those interested in good horses will do well to read Mr. Towle's letter in another column on spavin, ring-bone, etc., with Methods of Treatment. We are informed that Mr. Towle is one of the best agricultural writers in Vermont, and no doubt his investigations on this subject will be of great benefit to horse owners.

—This is not a fairy tale, although there is some magic about it; and if you have any desire to find out what kind of a tale it is, or wherein the magic lies, ask your druggist for a bottle of Sines' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Hoarhound, and the secret may be learned from the inside wrapper. Sold by all druggists at 25 and 50 cents. [9-3.-1m.]

—Sines' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Hoarhound stands at the head of all preparations of Tar Hoarhound, and it needs only one trial to satisfy the most fastidious that it will do all that is claimed of it; *that for Coughs and Colds it has no equal.* Sold by V. S. Barker & Bro., Ebensburg, and by all druggists, at 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

—Up to present writing the arrest of young Stalls, of Susquehanna township, who stands charged by the confession of Hudson Oaks with participation in the Bebe-Dumm burglary, has not been effected, nor has any clue, so far as we are aware, been obtained as to the parties who went through the county treasurer's safe on Monday night last, but it is confidently expected that the matter will be all pulled through all right before the Ides of November.

—Here we have pottered through a whole week or more without extending the usual congratulations to our young friend David L. Potter, business manager of the Altoona *Tribune*, who has recently taken unto himself a wife and is, no doubt, one of the happiest mortals this side of Hinchon's home. May it ever be thus our with friend Dave and his handsome young bride.

—They said: "She never told her love, but let concealment like a worm in the bud feed on her damask cheek;" but when they found it was not love, but the remains of a cold that was surely and sadly leading to consumption, they prevailed for her a bottle of Sines' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Hoarhound. It is needless to remark that she recovered. Sold by all druggists. 25 cts. per bottle.

—The fair for the benefit of St. Patrick's church, Gallitzin, is, we are glad to know, meeting with well-deserved success, and should any of our readers happen that way we promise them lot's of enjoyment and the best of entertainment. Dancing, oysters and a good time generally are the inducements offered to all who favor the fair with a visit and extend pecuniary aid and comfort to a worthy cause.

—The Republicans of Ebensburg, not to be outdone by their Democratic neighbors, have resolved to form a campaign club, with all the high-sounding name implies. The Republicans of Blacklick and adjoining townships boast an organization of over two hundred, and a united Garfield demonstration here is threatened inside a week from date. If word is sent us timely, we propose going down the road till all of it blows over.

—The number in attendance at the Greenback Convention was not to say large, but it was eminently respectable. Plenty was there, and so were Wygart, Weakland, and many others, but where, where, oh! where was Jacob Treftz? Out on the hills bordering the Somerset county line, hunting squirrels or something, likely! As to Ryndler, candidate for Congress, the general verdict is that he was here a good deal, if not more so.

—A meeting of the Republicans of Ebensburg was held in the Court House last Saturday evening, when, after due deliberation, it was fully decided upon that nothing will save Garfield and Arthur except the organization of a club here which shall go out on the street with capes, caps, leggings, torches and transparencies and play dash generally. A second gathering met Wednesday night and elected officers, took up a collection, and adjourned.

—The largest and most enthusiastic political demonstration ever witnessed in Altoona was gotten up on Thursday night of last week by the Democrats of that city, and it is estimated that not less than nine hundred torches were borne in the procession. The Republicans followed suit on Saturday evening and had a very respectable jollification, but if they turned out as many men as the Democrats did we have seen no mention made of the fact.

—During a recent log-rolling near Taylorsville, Indiana county, three sets of dies, for the manufacture respectively of standard dollars, trade dollars and twenty-five cent pieces, were found hidden under one of the logs, and as the place where they were discovered is only a short distance from the rescence of a man named Lantz, who is at present serving a term in the penitentiary for counterfeiting, the presumption is that the dies belonged to him.

—Col. John P. Linton, of Johnstown, has kindly consented to address the Hancock and English Club of Ebensburg and Cambria township this (Friday) evening, at the Court House, and no one who knows the Colonel will need to be told that his speech will be one well worth listening to. F. P. Tierney, Esq., of Altoona, a gentleman who is always ready and able to account for the political faith that is in him, is also expected to address the meeting. Let there be a rally worthy of the cause.

—We note the fact with pleasure that our friend Pat. Donahoe has been awarded the contract by the County Commissioners for building the new bridge over Clearfield creek at what is known as Condon's mill, on the line of Clearfield and Dean townships, for the sum of $447. Pat. which he is to be paid the sum of $447. Pat. is a first-class mechanic, and has recently been employed by our friend John Flanagan, of Altoona, who will welcome him back at any time. We Donahoe could do the work he has undertaken more successfully or more speedily.

—We are not yet in receipt of "Kendall's Treatise on the Horse," several hundred copies of which have been contracted for, the impossibility of issuing them rapidly enough to supply the demand being the cause, but we have already complied or intend to those who have complied with the terms upon which this valuable work can be obtained, may rest assured that the book will be forthcoming in the course of a few days. Meantime all who want to secure the FREEMAN for three months and a copy of the work should send us fifty cents as early a day as possible.

—The Senatorial Conference, comprising the two counties of Cambria and Blair, met the two counties of Cambria and Blair, met in the parlor of the Mountain House, Ebensburg, Tuesday afternoon, and continued in session, with frequent intermissions, till the hour of 11 o'clock Wednesday night. The following morning, at 6 o'clock, just in time to take the train at 6 o'clock, just in time to take the train at 6 o'clock, just in time to take the train at 6 o'clock, just in time to take the train homeward, a final result was arrived at. Mr. Fisk Conrad withdrew, and Ex Sheriff Baumer was named as the unanimous choice of Blair and Cambria counties for the office. A resolution endorsing Wallace was offered. A resolution endorsing Wallace was offered. met with disapproval and failed to go through. The Blair county conferees voted for it. while the Cambria county conferees opposed it. The nomination of Ex-Sheriff Baumer, which was confidently expected, gives the fullest of satisfaction. Several complimentary votes, such as for Landis, of Hollidaysburg, and Galbreath of Altoona, were cast. The FREEMAN and the Democratic custom, no contrary to usual Democratic custom, no Democrat did not have been present to mention made of the fact.

—Mr. Jno. Lloyd, of the county almshouse, has just received a fresh supply of men's and boys' boots, which he will sell very cheap. Now is the time to get winter boots and get a bargain.

—A. Kinney Buoy, formerly of Hollidaysburg, where his mother and three children still reside, his wife being dead, attempted to sever his connection with this wicked world in Harrisburg, on Sunday night last, by severing his windpipe with a dull razor—so dull, in fact, that the job was not an immediate success, though the probabilities are that he will die. Buoy was in the employ of the P. R. R., and is supposed to have been temporarily insane, as no doubt he was, when he essayed the work of self-destruction.

—Carrolltown and Summitville are both to be enlivened to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon by Democratic pole-raisings and mass meetings, at the former of which speeches are to be made by F. P. Tierney Esq., of Altoona, John P. Linton, Esq., of Johnstown, and probably by others equally competent, while the music in quantities and of a quality to please everybody will be furnished by that excellent organization, the Carrolltown Cornet Band. As to the Summit meeting we are not so fully advised, but understand that good speakers will be in attendance and that a big thing generally may be expected.

—While returning home from a sick call at Lilly's on Tuesday night last, Rev. Father Davin, of Summittville, and Cornelius Dunn, the man of all work who lives with him, were both thrown from the buggy in which they were riding either on account of the shafts breaking and the horse running away, or one of the axles breaking, the accounts differing, and both were considerably bruised, though, we are glad to say, not seriously injured. Father Davin received the most contusions, his principal injuries being about the head, and is now, we believe, under medical treatment.

—The Cherrytree *Record* is emphatically a newspaper on wheels, for we may judge from the fact that the inside forms and the "patent outside" sheets were brought to this place, twenty-two miles from the starting point, on Tuesday last and worked off on our press. This is the third number of the *Record* thus far issued, the first two having been printed at the Carrolltown *News* office. Why this is thus may be accounted for by the fact that Mr. Shannon undertook to run a "print shop" without a press, but as that indispensible article has been ordered, it is fair to presume that the next issue will be printed where it is published.

—In referring to the speech delivered at the Court House in this place, on Monday night of last week, by Hon. E. Ivory, we intended to say, and so wrote, that the speaker drew a dolorous picture of what would have come to pass had the battle of Gettysburg proved a defeat instead of a victory for the Union army; but the "intelligent compositor" took it upon himself to substitute the word "glorious" for that of "dolorous," and the result was an overwhelmingly made to rejoice over what would certainly have been a terrible calamity to the North had the rebels proved the victors in that memorable fight.

—Mr. Henry C. Bumbaugh, an employe at the lower shops of the P. R. R. Co., Altoona, was instantly killed on Friday morning last by having his head caught and crushed between the bumpers of two cars which were inadvertently shoved together while he was at work in a kneeling position between the two tracks, adjusting a brake shaft on one of the cars. Mr. Phil. McDonald, of this place, who is employed in the same department, was a witness of the terrible accident, and says it was the most fearful sight he ever saw. The deceased was aged about fifty years, and leaves a wife and several children to mourn his sad and shocking death.

—News reached us Wednesday that Mr. Thomas E. Thomas, formerly a resident of Cambria county, but for a couple of years past living in Iowa, had died the night preceding. He was known to all our local readers as a gentleman of the most genial impulses, and his untimely taking away is deplored. We regretfully add to this notice to record the name of Mr. William James. This gentleman lived in Ebensburg for years; subsequently removed to Kane, McKean county, and ultimately took up his residence in West Virginia. He has many relations here, who, in common with a multitude of warm personal friends, will be sorry to learn of his death.

—At Jacksonville, a small village near Irwin, Westmoreland county, on Saturday last, a fifteen-year-old lad named Fisher accidentally shot and it is feared mortally wounded one of his sisters, who is several years younger than himself. The boy, it seems, had got possession of a small pistol and was shooting at a mark on the coal-house attached to his father's residence, and while engaged in this little sister entered the coal-house unperceived by him, and while there was shot in the abdomen, the ball which produced the wound, thought to be fatal, first passing through one of the boards comprising the structure. At latest accounts the pesyician had not succeeded in finding the ball.

—An unfortunate affair occurred in Cambria borough last week. A native of Poland, named Lambreskie, by some means got into contact with Joseph Ream. The latter, it seems, was intoxicated, and indulged in belligerent propensities. The Pole retreated to his own home, whither Ream followed him, going so far as to the doorstep of the forgoner. The result, as was natural to be expected, was that Ream was violently ejected. He was thrown to the pavement, and, his head coming into contact with something, his injuries ultimately resulted in his death. Lambreskie and a companion named Matchsofsie were arrested on the charge of homicide, and, at the hour of going to press, are undergoing investigation before Acting Coroner Strayer, of Johnstown.

—Our friend of other days, Capt. Wm. W. Ivory, now and for several years past a resident of St. Louis, but formerly of Summitville, this county, contributes a well written and very interesting article to the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* of the 14th inst. on the battle of Chapultepec, the storming of the gates of Belen and the capture of the City of Mexico, a series of hotly contested battles which were fought and won by the American arms on the 13th and 14th of September, 1847. Capt. Ivory was a Lieutenant in Co. B, 3d Infantry. Capt. Ivory was a Lieutenant in Co. B, 2d Pa. Infantry, better known in this latitude as the old "Highlanders," which took a prominent and gallant part in many of the severest struggles of the Mexican campaign, and hence knows from personal experience whereof he writes.

—Brother Smith, of the Indiana *Messenger*, accompanied by another citizen of that borough, a gentleman named Ellis, visited our town on Friday last for the purpose of obtaining all the come-at-able information possible in regard to Ebensburg's water works, which Indiana has a mind to duplicate on behalf of its own citizens. The "visiting statesmen" remained with us over night, and while here Brother Smith was the observed of all observers, the source of wonder being how the editor of a country newspaper could accumulate so much fat and attain such huge proportions on an income which must of necessity be comparatively meagre. The only answer we can give is that our friend Smith is blessed with a genial disposition, and that he has the happy faculty of "laughing and growing fat" on a diet that less contented people would starve to death on.

—On the night of Sunday last, the water saw-mill of Mr. Silas Weakland, located near Chest Springs borough, in Clearfield township, was destroyed by fire. The family had gone to bed at the usual hour, when Mr. Weakland, aroused from his slumbers by some unaccountable impulse, saw the building enwrapped in smoke and fire. It was too late to save the property, but enough was thought to have been discovered by him there and thereafter to suggest the idea that the flames had been communicated from sparks from the guns of squirrel hunters who had frequented his neighborhood on that day and late into the evening. The loss was about $1,000, on which was an insurance in the Cambria County Mutual Fire Insurance Company in the sum of $355. Mr. Weakland, who is an honest, hard-working man, has the warmest sympathies of all who know him.

—On Saturday last, about noon, R. L. Johnston, Esq., accompanied by Chairman of the Democratic County Committee William H. McMullen, Dr. Cleary and Mr. Coleman Blair, started northward in an open carriage from this place to Nicktown, for the purpose of being present at a Democratic mass meeting held in said village that evening. Mr. Johnston was handling the ribbons, and while turning an abrupt curve in the road a few miles out of town, the two horses attached to the vehicle in which they were traveling at the same juncture going at a lively pace, the carriage upset, and all four were precipitated to the ground. Messrs. Creery and Blair succeeded, however, in jumping from the conveyance as it was going over, and thereby saved themselves from injury. Mr. McMullen was slightly injured, but not sufficiently to render him *hors de combat*. As to Mr. Johnston, however, he was momentarily rendered senseless, and subsequently was placed in the carriage and brought back to his home in this place, where the doctors, upon examination, discovered the fact, previously revealed to Mr. Johnston himself, that a fracture of the major bone of the left leg had resulted. This, we may add, is the leg which was unfortunately fractured nearly two years ago, and is the limb upon which Mr. Johnston walks with a wooden peg. He has our warmest sympathies in his very serious affliction.

—WELL PLEASED.—Mr. A. W. Gealy, President of the Bullion Exchange Bank, Summit City, Pa., in a recent letter to Prof. Smith, Principal of the Iron City College, Pittsburgh, says: "I am well pleased with my course at your College. I would not take a small fortune for what I learned there."—*Pittsburgh Commercial-Gazette.*

GREENBACKERS IN COUNSEL.—The Greenback convention of Cambria county met in the Court House in this place Monday last, eighteen out of the fifty-two districts in the county being represented by twenty-one delegates and nominated the following ticket by acclamation: Assembly, John W. Seigh, of Johnstown; Prothonotary, Anthony Will, of Chest Springs; Register and Recorder, H. P. Friedhoff, of Conemaugh township; Poor House Director for three years, Anthony Gill, of Chest township; County Surveyor, Paul Yahner, of Elder township. No nomination for District Attorney was made, and consequently Wm. H. Sechler, Esq., will have a walk over. Mr. T. P. Ryndler, editor of the Altoona *Advance*, was named as the choice of the convention for Congress, with the following conferees: David Tobin, John Flattery and John Durbin, who were also selected as Senatoral conferees, but as the convention presented no candidate for that position, the conferees would seem to be more for ornament than use. F. S. Dysart, of Johnstown, was chosen Chairman of the County Committee, and the following resolutions unanimously adopted:

Resolved, first, That this convention endorse the platform of the National Greenback Labor party of Pennsylvania as the expression of our views on State matters; and second, that this convention endorse the platform of principles adopted by the National Greenback Labor party in convention assembled at Chicago, June 9th, 1880, as the expression of this convention on national issues.

Resolved, That we send greeting to the people of Maine congratulating them on the grand and glorious Greenback battle fought and won in defence of our principles, which also defends the toilers of the nation.

The following preamble and resolution was submitted to the Committee by Mr. G. W. Pringle, a delegate from Wilmore, but was not reported to the convention:

WHEREAS, We deem it inexpedient to make a nomination for Congress, believing that our candidate would meet with defeat, and whereas Gen. A. H. Coffroth, our present Congressman, to his credit be it said, never betrayed the confidence placed in him by the people, and being always ready to help our country or a friend in time of need; when labor wants a friend he is their help; when freedom for our nation called on him he was not found wanting. Generations yet quietly sleeping in the future will bless him for that imperishable deed. Orphans, widows, invalids and soldiers all unite in declaring that he never shirked a duty or denied them his assistance in time of need; nor was ever any wrong attributed to him in his official career. Therefore,

Resolved, That the sense of this convention is that no nomination should be made, but that the National Greenback Labor party of this district will justly consider Gen. Coffroth's claims for Congress and give him their undivided support.

COURT PROCEEDING.—We continue report of the proceedings of Court:

In the case of Hall et al. against Smith and others the verdict was for defendants. This was on Friday. The history of the case is about as follows: At an early day Michael and Adam Moyer owned a certain tract of land in Washington township, being part of the tract known as the Thomas Johns tract. They both died, leaving heirs. The property of the heirs of Adam Moyer was sold at Sheriff's sale, and S. H. Smith became the purchaser. Now, the heirs of Michael Moyer bring suit to recover their interest in said tract, alleging that their land is embraced in that which said S. H. Smith holds possession of under Sheriff's deed.

The case went to the jury at 11 o'clock, and, a quarter of an hour afterward, a verdict was rendered for defendant.

John Swope was brought into Court and admitted to bail in the sum of $1,500, his brother Henry going good for him. John, it will be remembered by our readers, is one of the parties implicated in the Allegheny township burglary case.

SENTENCES.

The following sentences were pronounced, immediately after the assembling of Court Friday afternoon, on parties adjudged guilty the week preceding:

Chauncey Myers, larceny, $100 fine and costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for the term of two years.

Lewis Garvagnate, larceny, two charges, one year on each charge in the Western Penitentiary, or two years as the full term.

John McHale, assault and battery and malicious mischief, three months in the county jail.

Edward Gordon, larceny, three months in the county jail, with $5 fine and costs attached.

Mrs. Margaret Rhyle, larceny, was sentenced to six months in the county jail. This lady is *enciente*, to which is attributed the circumstance that a term of years in the Western Penitentiary was not adjudged her. Upon reception of the verdict she burst into tears and the officers who removed her to jail feared she would break out into open hysterics.

MISPLACED ENTHUSIASM.—Imagining that they had the laugh on the Democrats, the Republicans of this place got up a pumpkin parade and a small bonfire on Friday night last in honor of what they conceived to be a victory for their party in Maine, but which has since proved to be the very "reverse." The procession was composed almost entirely of little boys, who, with pumpkins scooped out and lighted candles stuck therein, marched through town preceded by the Ancient Fife and Drum, and some of the most music we have ever listened to. There were also in the procession a number of transparencies, gotten up for the occasion as well as a burlesque banner in imitation of the handsome one purchased by Prothonotary O'Donnell and to be presented to the Democratic district in the county which gives the largest increased vote at the coming election. After filing through several of the principal streets, the big crowd of boys and girls and the small crowd of Republican voters massed on the Diamond, where a bonfire was lighted and brief speeches made by A. V. Barker, Alvin Evans, Chaplain Davis and T. W. Dick. The Chaplain, it is proper to say, mounted the rostrum on his own responsibility, and notwithstanding the effort made by the band and the boys to drown his voice he kept at it until all the adjectives in his vocabulary had been fired off, when he got down and Mr. Dick got up, greatly to the relief of the few Republican voters present. At the conclusion of Mr. Dick's remarks the procession again formed and completed the circuit of the town, after which peace prevailed and the pumpkins and pumpkin-heads disappeared from publicview.

STILL UP AND AT IT.—Mr. James W. Daily, of Allegheny township, called in on Monday and assured us that he is still canvassing for a very fine selection of Catholic books, to wit: Goffin's "Explanations of the Epistles and Gospels;" the "Faith of our Fathers," by Bishop Gibbons, and also fine selections of Catholic prayer books, for all which he takes orders and delivers at publishers' retail prices. He is, however, making a specialty of a superb Family Bible, a quarto edition printed in heavy French morocco, beautifully pannelled, with two clasps, full gilt, and containing more than one hundred and seventy-five scriptural engravings. We would recommend all persons wishing to buy Catholic books to consult Mr. Daily, as he is dealing direct with two large Catholic publishing Houses and is prepared to sell at fairer prices than any other agent in the business.

How admirable are thy works
O Nature, kind and dear!
For, spite of all thy kinks and quirks,
And various doings queer,
Thou mouldest waists of proper bias,
While arms to fit thou dost supply us.

The works of nature are a big thing, to be sure, but what shall we say of the works of art? What, for example, shall be said of the super-excellence of the ready-made clothing sold by Godfrey Wolff, next door to the Postoffice, Altoona? Simply this, and not to dip too deeply into details: That he sells more clothing, a better quality of clothing, and clothing marked farther down in the figures, than any other dealer in central or western Pennsylvania. The celebrated Rochester clothing a specialty. Orders by mail are solicited and will be promptly attended to.

There was an old lady of Warren,
A fact to be borne in her corren;
She tottered and reeled
And hollered and squealed,
And wished she had never been borren.

It was all along of her husband. He was one of those unfortunates who, standing in need of ready-made clothing, go elsewhere than to Simon & Bendheim's next door to the First National Bank, Altoona, for the replenishment of their wardrobes. The advice of the old lady of Warren and of the traveler, freely tendered, and of course it is to walk three squares in order to avoid any other house than this one above indicated. A full line of Fall and Winter wear has just been received.

PUBLIC SALE OF BLOODED STOCK.—There will be exposed to public sale, at the Cambria House, Ebensburg, on MONDAY, SEPT. 27, 1880, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., a fine lot of BLOODED STOCK, comprising Bulls and Heifers from three months to two years old, all of excellent breed and all bought in Trumbull county, Ohio, by Mr. John Elmer, of Lancaster county, for parties who raisers will do well to attend and look to their own interests, as Mr. Elmer is taking an active part in having the horned stock in this section thoroughly improved. [9-17.-2t.*]

LOOK HERE.—I have a full line of samples of men's and youths' clothing from a responsible house in Philadelphia, and am prepared to show any one the goods and prices, and will take measures and send for any suit desired, which I will deliver at a profit of $1.50 over and above the Philadelphia wholesale price. Come one! come all! I have bar gains for short folks and tall.

S. M. DOUGLASS.
Chest Springs, Sept. 21, 1880.-2t.*

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

CHERRYTREE, Indiana Co., Sept. 20, 1880.

DEAR FREEMAN.—I left Cherrytree on last Tuesday morning, Sept. 14th, having been subpœnied by the Commonwealth to attend Court and testify in the case of Com'th vs. Stiffler, Long and Stiffler. Arriving at Indiana at 2 o'clock, P. M., I proceeded direct to the Court House, expecting to hear the Allison murder trial, but found that it had been put off until the December term, on account of popular opinion being so strong against the prisoner. The "Cherrytree steal," as it was then dubbed, though not one of the parties implicated resides within a mile of the limits of our borough, being deferred from day to day, I had ample time and opportunity to take in the political excitement attendant upon the varying accounts received from Maine. On Tuesday evening the Democrats and Greenbackers were exultant over the "from two to three thousand majority" conceded to the fusionist candidate for Governor by Blaine and other Republican leaders, and guns were fired and torchlight processions, music, etc., were the order of the evening, culminating in a grand mass meeting in the Court House which was addressed by Hon. James Mosgrove, the fusion candidate for Congress, and by others. That evening a stranger could have picked out a Republican, who might have overstepped the bounds of Republican propriety so far as to listen to a Democratic speech simply by his disappointed woe-begone countenance, such was the startling effect of the then acknowledged fusion ticket in Maine. And on Wednesday up till 4 o'clock, P. M., Republicans hung their heads, while Democrats nodding to their Republican friends on the other side of the street, sang out: "How is Maine?" But "there is a tide in the affairs of men," and Mr. Blaine saw fit to stop the disgusting effects of such blows by despatching that later returns coming in show large Republican gains, and Davis eight hundred head. What? some? A Republican rises to the level of a Democrat, holds up his head, and some of the younger enthusiasts are for carrying the gun to *White's* hill immediately, but older heads, seeing the farce, said wait till it is confirmed. But, nevertheless, torchlights, uniforms, banners, music, etc., were out early, the demonstration winding up with a Republican meeting in the Court House, addressed by their paid tool, Mr. Mason, who, weak man as he is, advocated and upheld measures and institutions which but two short years ago he denounced as infamous Republican wrongs, and that too, from the very identical same platform, and in the same house, and, worst of all, to many of the same audience. Notably the national banking system, which Mr. Mason two years ago denounced as one of the most infamous acts of Republican legislation, he now claims to be the best system that the world ever knew. Can Mason explain the change? It certainly is not in the banking system.

After Mr. Mason had indulged in a great many such inconsistencies, during which he referred several times to a book or lot of papers held in his hand, and of which at regular intervals he turned a leaf not only demonstrating to the audience a retentive memory equal to a five-year-old school-boy, but a soiled and much used book, for which he deserved punishment. Mr. Grow took the stand and treated us to one of the old style bloody shirt harangues, and not being blessed with a talent for committing his piece to memory, and having lost some of his documents, he could not tell within three hundred million dollars the amount of our exports for the year 1870, but after blundering over it in some way he made the desired *point* and passed on, seemingly conscious of his ability to "make out" the treasurer's report for any number of years from memory alone.

But taking all things together—the presence of the "man" second, the beautiful rendering of "John Brown's body lies mouldering in the grave," etc., and also the Blairsville club and brass band, with its soul-cheering music, as well as the absence of many other speakers like the one above named—it might be considered a success; and if they failed to make any Republican votes I rejoice to know that at least they made one Democratic voter.

Voters, like lovers, need opposition, abuse, etc., to make them stick, and my best wish for the success of the fusion ticket here is that Mason and Grow may stump this district from Dan to Bershe-ba, so that there is to come no surety that Davis and White will lay stiff and cold after election day, when we will leave him to his own for burial.

The news from Maine continued to vary up to 2 o'clock, P. M., Friday, the democrats conceding the manipulation of later returns to the Republicans, so as to at least give Davis a plurality, when it will be thrown into the House, which, being Republican, will elect him.

The Stiffler case was tried on Thursday, occupying the day up to 4 o'clock, P. M., and resulting in the conviction of the three defendants. Stiffler was sentenced to three years and 10 months in the penitentiary, Alex. Long to nine months in the workhouse, and "Burger" Joe Stiffler, whom they almost succeeded in proving insane, was sent up for eight months in the workhouse.

Our town is thronged with visitors seeking for pleasure, health, etc. The most popular pastime with them seems to be pike fishing and squirrel hunting, the latter of which are unusually plenty in this vicinity, and the crack, crack of the sports-man's rifle can be heard at intervals during the entire day, while squirrel soup, pot pie, etc., is becoming a common diet. Chickens look bright and happy, holding their heads higher than campaign roosters, and even hovering about the doors, picking up crumbs, during clerical visits.

Died, on Saturday last, of diphtheria, at his home in Barnesside township, Clearfield county, Jessie Ayres, aged seven years, son of Wm. Ayres. Three more of Mr. Ayres' children are suffering from the same dread disease.

The little Langham boy, who was so terribly crushed by a falling tree a few weeks ago, is getting better and will probably recover. J. O. C.

JURORS FOR DECEMBER TERM.—Following are the names of the Grand and Traverse Jurors drawn on Monday last to serve at the ensuing term of our County Court, commencing on Monday, Dec. 6th, proximo:

GRAND JURORS.

Addlesberger John, blacksmith, Loretto.
Baker E. P., farmer, Susquehanna Twp.
Crook George, farmer, Chest Twp.
Charles Solomon, shoemaker, Allegheny Twp.
Delaney Geo. W., carpenter, 1st Ward, Johnstown.
Dibert David, gentleman, 6th Ward, Johnstown.
Dimond Charles A., farmer, Croyle Twp.
Farbaugh Joseph, farmer, Susquehanna Twp.
Gaspby Geo. W., foreman, 2d Ward, Johnstown.
Goll Peter, laborer, 1st Ward, Conemaugh Bor.
Kebler Geo., miner, 2d Ward, Conemaugh Bor.
Kelly James, laborer, 1st Ward, Cambria Bor.
Koontz Lawrence, farmer, Allegheny Twp.
Long John T., carpenter, Croyle Twp.
Milheiser George, tinner, 4th Ward, Johnstown.
McMonigle Hugh, laborer, Prospect.
Miller Jacob M., farmer, Richland Twp.
Myers John A., laborer, Gallitzin Bor.
Miller Charles, gentleman, Loretto.
Orris Ulrum, farmer, Richland Twp.
Peck W. H., tinner, 1st Ward, Conemaugh Bor.
Stenger John, merchant, 1st Ward, Johnstown.
Stoltz Philip, farmer, Carroll Twp.
Varner Franklin R., laborer, Adams Twp.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Adams Twp.—Lewis B. Dunmyer, Jacob Kiger.
Allegheny Twp.—Charles E. Hatch, Peter Melhorn, Thomas Mullen.
Conemaugh Bor.—Charles Luther, 1st Ward; James Daily, 2d Ward.
Cambria Twp.—Joseph Brown, John H. Good, Jonathan Jones.
Chest Twp.—Martin Deitrich.
Cambria Bor.—John Campbell, Jr., Henry Gore, Martin Logan, 1st Ward.
Carrolltown Bor.—John W. Sharbaugh.
Cooperdale Bor.—George M. Hess, Samuel McAdams, G. W. Stutzman.
Chest Springs.—Perry McDonald.
Croyle Twp.—Leo Wise.
Elder Twp.—Jacob Thomas.
Ebensburg Bor.—M. M. O'Neill, West Ward.
East Conemaugh.—D. A. McHugh.
Gallitzin Bor.—Wm. J. Shirley.
Gallitzin Twp.—James McKinney.
Johnstown Bor.—Frederick Savering, 1st Ward; Charles Douglass, John Ryan, 2d Ward; Alex. Kilgore, 4th Ward; W. Dibert, W. D. McClelland, 6th Ward.
Loretto Bor.—Samuel Kittell.
Millville Bor.—Wm. Given, 1st Ward.
Richland Twp.—Jacob H. Noon.
Susquehanna Twp.—Augustine Kirkpatrick.
Summerhill Twp.—Thomas Doran, Ed. Lynch.
Taylor Twp.—Solomon Beushoff, Solomon Strayer, Wm. J. Headrich.
Washington Twp.—Wm. Boyle, F. M. George, Woodside Bor.—George Gillinger, Silas Tyler.
Wilmore Bor.—John McColgan.
Upper Yoder Twp.—Stewart Osborne.
Lower Yoder Twp.—Isaac E. Chandler.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Allegheny Twp.—Valentine Ausman, Wm. K. Douglass, Joseph Maloy.
Barr Twp.—Henry Dumm, Enoch Short.
Cambria Twp.—Daniel J. Davis, Hugh Edwards, John McBride.
Carroll Twp.—John Fees.
Conemaugh Bor.—Mangus Ripp, John

LARD VS. LEAN PORK.

Public opinion has been trained so long in favor of improved breeds of pigs, that farmers have become somewhat daft on the subject. They have been governed by this public opinion and seeming economy, until they have about driven pork from the table, and made a nation of epicures who turn away from pork, and even ham, with disgust. Our forefathers lived longer than the present generation are likely to, and were men of brains as well as muscle. Pork constituted their chief meat diet. This is not the case now. The change is not because pork itself is necessarily more unpalatable, but because the character of the meat has been changed from a wholesome and desirable food to mere lard tubs. Advanced public opinion nowadays demands a perfumed, fat-choked pig, with thick sides (layers of lard), lined with fat, with just enough animation to grunt—no legs or bone, and a modified appetite which must never equal "enough." This abortion, from the best standpoint, is called "improved." It keeps easy—that is to say, it is made to convert corn into lard without any loss charged to exercise or vigorous health. It is then stuffed to the verge of feverish decline, or founder, when it is speedily slaughtered to prevent loss. Such pigs are profitable to keep so far as the relations of food and gain are concerned, but what is the use of growing pork which is unpalatable on account of its over-fatness, and is consequently unsalable?

Butchers constantly insist that they can sell very little fresh pork for this reason, and grocers complain of a lack of sale from the same cause. Not one-half of the pork is consumed now, according to the population, as formerly. What shall be done? Shall farmers keep on with the "improved" pigs which are not wanted by consumers, or shall they change their system and their breeds? A change of system is an absolute necessity. Cramped pig pens, which are dirty, unhealthy, and poisonous with reeking vapors and stimulating food, must give place to pig pastures, where grass or clover and pure air is abundant, coupled with more wholesome food and exercise, which will produce less chops, and more length of body, bone and muscle. The latter is the great lack of the improved pig, which has been bred out and supplanted by lard. Seventy-five per cent. of the finest so-called "improved" pig is probably nothing but fat—indigestible to the great majority of modern American stomachs. It will do very well in cold weather, but summer time is unsuited to our physical wants.

A radical change in the system of breeding and growing of pigs would soon change the animal structure from so much fat to more muscle, with lighter food given in quantities to promote steady growth, united with exercise, which is the national foundation for the development of muscle. Muscle makes the lean meat, and this will never be produced when pigs are closely confined and stuffed from their birth till the time of slaughtering. The body or frame should be first built up and the fat laid on to moderate extent afterward. A pig thus reared might not weigh as much dressed, but will have a much larger proportion of lean meat, and need not care as much.

The makers of bacon in England complain of this fault, and it is equally true in America, where this desirable form of pig meat is comparatively little used. The Duroes of Red Berkshire undoubtedly possesses more of the characteristics of the old Berkshires in this respect than any other breed. As a rule, pigs with long bodies have shorts proportionately long, and while this feature does not gratify the eye, as people are now educated, nevertheless it is a feature which should commend itself to those who can divest themselves of a foolish prejudice in the interest of practical sense and good judgment. Thick sides are not so desirable as those long and deep. These are the best suited for bacon, and carry with them hams and shoulders which will cut with less waste, and by containing a greater amount of lean flesh will be more in demand than the thick fatty ones which are always found on the chunky pigs.

I do not deny that this style of breed and pig is easier to fatten, but I insist that they do not make as good food and the pork is not salable; hence I argue that it would be wise for farmers to breed others which will tend to increase the consumption of swine, so that these animals so valuable to the farm may be more extensively grown and the revenue be materially increased.—*Country Gentleman.*

HEARING BELLS AT A DISTANCE.—The largest bell ever made in this country, says the *Scientific American*, weighed 22,000 pounds, and before it was fractured hung on the City Hall, New York. On one or two occasions this bell was heard up the Hudson River 13 miles, in the night, when the city was comparatively quiet. Water is a good conductor of sound, and aided materially in making the bell heard as above stated. It is a great mistake to suppose that bells can be heard in proportion to their size; that is, that a bell of 2,000 pounds will be heard twice as far as one of half the weight. This is not so. A bell of 100 or 200 pounds in an open belfry on a school-house or factory in the country is frequently heard at a long distance, out of all proportion, apparently, to one of 1,000 pounds in a church tower near by. The reason of this is that the small bell has a sharp, shrill, penetrating sound that must of necessity be heard a great deal farther in proportion to its weight than the low, mellow, "church-going" sound of the church bell. The same principle applies to the whistle of the locomotive, which is heard a long distance simply because its tone is shrill and penetrating. When hung stationary and struck, or tolled, a bell will not be heard, as a rule, half as far as when swung. The swinging motion not only throws all the sound off, but imparts to it a richness that is always absent when the bell is at rest when struck. A great deal is to be gained by ringing a bell properly.

ORIGIN OF THE PEACH.—The peach originated in Persia, and Northern India, and is of the same genus as the almond. The nectarine differs from the peach only in being smooth while the peach is downy. It is a mere variety probably produced and assuredly preserved by cultivation. The free stone peach of the French is their *pêche*, while the cling-stone is their *pavie*. A remarkable variety of Chinese origin, has the fruit compressed and flattened with evergreen leaves. The peach is cultivated widely in Southern Europe, in many parts of the East, in South America and Australia, though it has never, it is believed, attained the perfection of the fruit in the United States. New Jersey Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Ohio, raise superb peaches, and have often orchards containing from 20,000 to 25,000 trees. The quantity of dried peaches is reported to be steadily increasing, while peach brandy is diminishing. Peach water, obtained by bruising the leaves of the tree, mixing the pulp with water, and distilling, is not only employed for flavoring, but in medicine as a sedative and vermifuge. The stone of the fruit is very like the bitter almond in its properties, and the blossoms exhale an odor of bitter almonds. Both the stone and blossom are used in the manufacture of a liquor called Persico. In the Old and New World there are, it is said, more than one hundred varieties of this delicious fruit.

It is better to be a righter of wrongs than a writer about wrongs.

KENDALL'S
SPAVIN CURE.

The most successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. READ PROOF BELOW.

From Rev. P. N. GRANGER,

Presiding Elder of the St. Albans' District.

ST. ALBANS, VT., Jan. 29, 1880.

DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO.—GENTS: In reply to your letter I will say that my experience with Kendall's Spavin Cure has been very satisfactory indeed. Three or four years ago I procured a bottle from your agent and with it cured a horse of lameness caused by spavin. Last season my horse became very lame and I turned him out for a few weeks, when he became better, but when I put him on the road he grew worse, when I discovered that a ringbone was forming. I procured a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure and with less than a bottle cured him so that he is not lame, neither can the lumps be found.

Respectfully yours, P. N. GRANGER.

PERSEVERANCE WILL TELL

SCRUNTON, MASS., March 16, 1880.

B. J. KENDALL & CO.—GENTS: In justice to you and myself I think I ought to let you know that I have removed two large spavins with Kendall's Spavin Cure—one very large one; don't know how long the spavin had been there. I have owned the horse eight months. It took me four months to take the largest and two for the small one. I have used ten bottles. The horse is entirely well, not at all stiff, and to touch to be seen or felt. This is a wonderful medicine. It is a new thing here, but if it does for all what it has done for me its sale will be very great.

Respectfully yours, CHAS. E. PARKER.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

ASHLAND, Schuylkill Co., Pa., June 3, 1880.

DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO.—Gents: A case of spavin and lameness under the shoulder joint cured by one bottle of your Kendall's Spavin Cure, and the horse sold afterwards for two hundred dollars.

Yours truly, CYRUS H. HAGHARD, "The Druggist."

STATEMENT MADE UNDER OATH.

To Whom It May Concern.—In the year 1875 I treated with Kendall's Spavin Cure a bone spavin of several months' growth, nearly half as large as a hen's egg, and completely stopped the lameness and removed the enlargement. This is to-day the same as I have seen it for years past, and has never been lame, nor could I ever see any difference in the size of the hock joints since I treated him with Kendall's Spavin Cure. A. GAISS.

Enosburgh Falls, Vt., Feb. 28, 1879.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 28th day of February, A. D. 1879.

JOHN GLEASON, Justice of the Peace.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE
ON HUMAN FLESH.

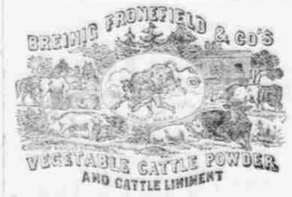
PATTEN'S MILLS, Washington Co., N. Y., February 21, 1880.

B. J. KENDALL, M. D.—Dear Sir: The particular case on which I used your "Spavin Cure" was a malignant ankle sprain of sixteen months' standing. I had tried many things, but to-day, Your "Spavin Cure" was the first to "fetch" a spavin, and, for the first time since hurt, in a natural position. For a family liniment it excels anything we have ever used. Yours truly,

REV. M. P. HILL,
Pastor M. E. Church, Patten's Mill, N. Y.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE is sure in its effects and mild in its action, as it does not blister, yet it is penetrating and powerful to reach every deep-seated pain or to remove any long growth or other enlargement, such as spavins, splints, curbs, callous, sprains, swellings, any lameness and all enlargements of the joints or limbs, rheumatism in man, or for any purpose for which a liniment is used for man or beast. It is now known to be the best liniment for man ever used, being as mild in its action as it is certain in its effects. Send address for illustrated circular, which we think gives positive proof of its virtues. No remedy for man as well as beast has ever come to our knowledge met with such unqualified success.

Price, $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. All Druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors, DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vermont. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. [26-6t-Eow.]



Is a sure cure for all ordinary diseases of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine. It cures and prevents CHICKEN CHOLERA. Your cow is certain to yield 25 PER CENT. MORE AND BETTER MILK AND BUTTER. STOCK FATTENS ON ONE-FOURTH LESS FEED!

Being in possession of a large number of excellent testimonials, I publish a few:

I have been using your Cattle Powder for horses, cows and calves, and I pay, and will pay FIRST-CLASS thing.—GEORGE BOBB, Germantown, Pa.

I have used two packs of your Cattle Powder on my cow and chickens. The cow GAVE NEARLY DOUBLE THE QUANTITY OF MILK after using it. My chickens were dying, but were CURED IMMEDIATELY after I had used the powder.

Yours, truly, JOSIAH PASCOE, Dallas, N. C.

I have used your Cattle Powder, and can say it is the best for horses, cattle, sheep, etc. Tried it on poultry for many complaints, with success IN EVERY CASE.—JOS. WILKINS, Perrysville, Pa.

I have sent you seven cents and one package powder which I have to my poultry, and have not had one droopy turkey or chicken since.—MRS. WM. KEARY, Orange, N. Y.

Send me a pack or two of your Cattle Powder. The pack I got from you for my sick cows cured my chicken cholera. I gave some of it to a neighbor and it cured his chickens.—JOHN WILLIAMS, Spring Valley, Ohio.

Address, for a pamphlet, P. A. MILLER, 33 Arch St., PHILADELPHIA, Pa. [7-9,'80-1y.]

SELLERS'
COUGH
SYRUP!

40 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

Pronounced by all to be the most PLEASANT and EFFICACIOUS remedy NOW in use for the CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, hoarseness, tickling sensation of the throat, whooping cough, etc. OVER A MILLION BOTTLES SOLD WITHIN THE LAST FEW YEARS. It gives relief wherever used, and has the power to impart benefit that CANNOT be had from the cough mixtures now in use. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents per bottle.

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS are also highly recommended for curing liver complaint constipation, sick-headaches, fever and ague, and all diseases of the stomach and liver. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents per box.

R. E. Sellers & Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

October 24, 1879.-1y.

PERSIAN INSECT POWDER!
(Aschenbach & Miller's.)

Roaches, ants, bugs, moths, garden worms, etc. fall victims to its deadly effects immediately upon coming in contact with it. It is truly the genuine Persian; the flowers being imported direct, then ground and prepared at our laboratory under our own supervision, so that we can guarantee its absolute freedom from adulteration. Druggists and country storekeepers sell it. Wholesale Depot, N. W. Corner 3d and Callowhill Sts., Philadelphia.

July 9, 1880.-1y.

THE RATIONAL TREATMENT

Cures **Catarrh, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma** and **Consumption**, as well as **Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Kidney Disease, Womb Disease, Sexual Weakness** and **Nervous Exhaustion.** No patent-medicine scheme; but remedies prescribed to suit each case.

Address R. LANDIS, M. D., Reading, Pa. Write your full name, P. O., State and Co., in plain hand.

Dr. JONES' TARAXCANUM TONIC

OR DYSPEPSIA MEDICINE, a vegetable compound whose virtues has stood the test of 40 years, is infallible in the cure of Dyspepsia, General Debility, Chronic Weakness of Lungs, Spleen and Kidneys, Short Breath, Heartburn, St. Vitus' Dance, pains in the Stomach, Back and Chest. Particularly adapted to all Female Diseases, no matter what the age of the patient may be. Price, 75 cts. Sold by Druggists. [7-9,'80-1y.]

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM,
OF LYNN, MASS.

DISCOVERER OF

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

The Positive Cure

For all Female Complaints.

This preparation, as its name signifies, consists of Vegetable Properties that are harmless to the most delicate invalid. Upon one trial the merits of this Compound will be recognized, as relief is immediate; and when its use is continued, in ninety-nine cases in a hundred, a permanent cure is effected. Testimonials will testify. On account of its proven merits, it is to-day recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country.

It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhœa, Irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

In fact it has proved to be the greatest and best remedy that has ever been discovered. It permeates every portion of the system, restores new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach.

It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

For Kidney Complaints of either sex this compound is unsurpassed.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1.00. Six bottles for $5.00. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of Lozenges, on receipt of price, $1.00, per box, for either. MRS. PINKHAM freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure Constipation, Biliousness, and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents per box.

☞ For sale by Geo. A. Kelly & Co., General Agents, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Dr. Wm. Lemmon, Druggist, Ebensburg, Pa. [7-2-80-1y.]

Though Shaking Like an Aspen Leaf

With the chills and fever, the victim of malaria may still recover by using this celebrated specific, which not only breaks up the most aggravated attacks, but prevents their recurrence. It is infinitely preferable to quinine, not only because it does the business far more thoroughly, but also on account of its perfect wholesomeness and invigorating action upon the entire system.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

NERVOUS DEBILITY

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK. The Great Eng. TRADE MARK

Is a Remedy, an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency and all diseases that follow as a sequence of Self-Abuse, as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption, and a Premature Grave. ☞ Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to everyone. ☞ The Specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at $1 per package or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

BEFORE TAKING. AFTER TAKING.

The Gray Medicine Co.,
Mechanics' Block, DETROIT, MICH.
☞ SOLD BY BRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

DENTAL NOTICE.—DR. M. R. B. CHERRY, *Surgeon Dentist*, Ebensburg, Pa., respectfully informs all persons interested that he will visit Loretto professionally on the first Monday of each month; Chest Springs on the day following; Monday; Carrolltown on the second Monday of each month, and Wilmore on the fourth Monday of each month.

☞ All persons needing dental work will do well to give me a call, as I am prepared to furnish full or partial sets of teeth and perform all other operations pertaining to my profession in a satisfactory manner and at the lowest reasonable prices.

[7-21,'80.-4t.] M. R. B. CHERRY, D. D. S.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
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Office and residence on Fourteenth street, near Eleventh avenue, where night calls can be made. Office hours from 8 to 10, A. M., and from 2 to 4 and 6 to 8, P. M. Special attention paid to Diseases of the Eye and Ear, as well as to Surgical Operations of every description. [4-19.-6t.]

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Office in building recently occupied by Dr. A. M. Kebody, on High street, west of Julian, and recently opposite the Mansion House. Night calls should be made at the office. [3-20, '80.-tf.]

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GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street, three doors from High street. [8-27,'79 ?

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. [12-6,'79.-1y.]

HOW THE PYRAMIDS WERE BUILT

Brugsch Bey, the eminent Egyptologist, says, in his work on Egypt:

From the far distance you see the giant forms of the pyramids, as if they were regularly crystalized mountains, which the ever-creating nature has called forth from the rock, to lift themselves up toward the vault of heaven. And yet, they are but tombs, built by the hands of men, which have been the admiration and astonishment alike of the ancient and modern world. Perfectly adjusted to the cardinal points of the horizon, they differ in breadth and height, as is shown by the measurements of the three oldest, as follows: 1. The Pyramid of Khufu—height, 450-75 feet; breadth, 746 feet. 2. Pyramid of Khafra—height, 447-5 feet; breadth, 690-75 feet. 3. Pyramid of Menkara—height, 203 feet; breadth, 352-78 feet.

The construction of these enormous masses has long been an insoluble mystery, but later generations have succeeded in solving the problem. According to their ancient usages and customs, the Egyptians, while they still sojourned in health and spirits, were ever mindful to turn their looks to the region where the departing Ra took leave of life, where the door of the grave opened, where the body, well concealed, at length found rest, to rise again to a new existence, after an appointed time of long, long years, while the soul, though bound to the grave and return to it during the daytime, in any form it chose. In such a belief, it was the custom betimes to dig the grave in the form of a deep shaft in the rock, and above this eternal dwelling to raise a superstructure of sacrificial chambers, sometimes only a hall, sometimes several apartments, and to adorn them richly with colored writings and painted sculptures, as was becoming to a house of pleasure and joy. The king began his work from his accession. As soon as he mounted the throne, the sovereign gave orders to a nobleman, the master of all the buildings of his land, to plan the work and cut the stone. The kernel of the future edifice was raised on the limestone soil of the desert, in the form of a small pyramid built in steps, of which the well constructed and finished interior formed the king's eternal dwelling, with his stone sarcophagus lying upon the rocky floor. Let us suppose that this first building was finished while the Pharaohs still lived in the bright sunlight. A second covering was added, stone by stone, on the outside of the kernel; a third to this second, and to this even a fourth; and the mass of the giant building grew greater the longer the king enjoyed existence. And then, at last, when it became almost impossible to extend the area of the pyramid further, a casing of hard stone, polished like glass, and fitted accurately into the angles of the steps, covered the vast mass of the sepulcher, presenting a gigantic triangle on each of its four faces.

More than seventy such pyramids once rose on the margin of the desert, each telling of a king of whom it was at once the tomb and monument. Had not the greater number of these sepulchers of the Pharaohs been destroyed almost to the foundation, and had the names of the builders of these which still stand been accurately preserved, it would have been easy for the inquirer to prove and make clear by calculation which was originally, and of necessity, the proportion between the masses of the pyramids and the years of the reigns of their respective builders.

TRAVELING IN ICELAND.—The main difficulty in Icelandic traveling is to find ground firm enough to bear the horse and his rider, and the safest track is often along the sea beach, where that is available, or even in the bed of a stream. Water is everywhere, and the traveler constantly crosses fords, either in the river, whose course he is following, or through torrents rushing down from fields on either side. The pass over which we had to ride is about 1,500 feet high, and in the month of June the "divide" was still blocked with snow. This snow was hard enough to bear a man or a pony, but in many places it would give way beneath them, when both on the same set of feet, and in consequence the captain and I did a good deal of walking. The old guide, however, stuck to his steed, except when obliged to cross a torrent on a precarious bridge of snow, and they managed to flounder triumphantly through all difficulties. An Icelander in riding uses neither whip nor spur, but works his arms and legs, perpetually like the sails of a windmill, and can keep his pony moving at a pace which leaves the foreigners far in the rear. On the quiet waters of the fjord the eider ducks were taking their newly hatched broods for a first swim, and as we scrambled up the fjord, the cock ptarmigan fluttered and croaked over our heads, according to his habit when the hen is sitting upon eggs. The region of forests, represented by dwart birches and whortle berries, is soon left behind, and near the summit of the pass there is hardly any vegetation of a higher order than Icelandic moss, while the bare rocks are profusely marked with striations from glaciers that have long since disappeared.—*Nineteenth Century.*

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.—One hundred years ago wedding tours were not fashionable.

One hundred years ago farmers did not cut their legs off with mowing machines.

One hundred years ago every young man was not an applicant for clerk or book-keeper.

One hundred years ago a young woman did not lose caste by wetting her hands in dishwater, or rubbing the skin off her knuckles on the washboard.

One hundred years ago the physicians who could not draw every form of disease from the system, by tapping a large vein in the arm, was not much of a doctor.

One hundred years ago people did not worry about rapid transit and cheap transportation, but threw their grain across the backs of their horses and uncomplainingly went to mill.

One hundred years ago every man cut his coat according to his cloth; every man was estimated at his own value; shoddy was not known; nobody had struck "ile," and true merit and honest worth were the only ground for promotion.—*Terra Haute Mail.*

INDIA CARPETS.—An Agra jail carpet exhibited at Paris in 1878 was, as pointed out at the time, remarkable for the fine proportion of its border to the centre. The borders of modern Oriental carpets are generally made too narrow. In the mosaic floors of the Greeks and Romans, which were evidently suggested by Oriental tapestry, the border was always remarkably broad, and in the older Persia carpets it is often a yard deep and more. The singular excellence in design of the Agra jail carpets is due to Sir John Strachey's influence. When visiting the jail, many years ago, the zealous Superintendent triumphantly showed him some carpets he had been manufacturing from the vilest European designs. Sir John asked him if they were all the patterns of the kind he possessed. "No; not by any means," replied the Superintendent. "I have ransacked all the factories in England for their latest patterns." Sir John begged that he might see them all, and when he was at last satisfied that all had been brought out, he ordered them to be all burned in a heap as they lay before him, and that for the future only native patterns should be followed without deviation. The Agra jail carpets are, however, still defective in harmony of coloring.—*The Athenæum.*

LIGHT UPON LIGHT.

PROGRESS FROM THE PENNY DIP TO PETROLEUM.

Early in the century people found the day almost long enough, the firelight sufficing fairly for such employments as engaged the evening, and the pine knot served as helper to many a boy in picking his way through such simple education as the scanty volumes then procurable afforded. The candle, however, is almost as old as the rushlight, and even the Roman's (and yet earlier nations) had oil lamps. The "tallow dip"—the making of it by successive dippings, the process of enlargement growing faster as it progressed, on the principle familiar to every boy that ever rolled a snow ball, and the splattering light, are among the recollections of most of us. Then came the oil lamp (for what was used with it,) noisome, tedious and unsatisfactory.—Then the "fluid," as it was called, which was neither greasy nor slow in action (sometimes much too rapid), but was scarcely less unsatisfactory. Then came the discovery of kerosene—which might be called coal in a fluid form—the first artificial well having been sunk just twenty-one years ago. The annual production of this is now some 15,000,000 barrels. In the ten years from 1870 to 1879 1,908,000,000 gallons of illuminating oil alone, valued at $378,000,000, were exported. Reckoning by value, cotton stands at the head of our export commodities; bread and breadstuffs stand second, for 1879 was the first year when the value of their total exports outranked cotton; provisions—covering hog products, cheese, butter, preserved meats, etc.—stand third, and petroleum is fourth, thus easily ranking as one of the great staples. It is estimated that the export of petroleum is about two-thirds of the total, a larger proportion of it than of any other article except cotton thus being sent abroad. The average value per gallon of the refined illuminating oil exported was 33 cents in 1861 73 in 1865, 30 in 1870, 23 in 1873, 17 in 1874, 14 in 1876, and 11 in 1879. The extraordinary cheapness of the article is thus most forcibly shown, and this cheapness is the result of its unparalleled abundance and the trivial cost of getting it; were all the gifts of nature as nearly true gifts by the bountifulness and spontaneity of their yield, we should have time to grow lazy and this country would be the promised land to all who were not too lazy to come to it. The whale fishery of the United States, which in 1858 employed an average of 198,500 tons—the largest in any year—has shrunk until it employs less than 50,000 tons.—This looks like giving the whales a rest, all the world over, and Jules Verne might have written for us a veracious account of the discovery of petroleum by a whale of extraordinary age, wisdom, reflectiveness and benevolence; yet the price of crude whale oil has advanced only 5 cents per gallon, comparing 1880 with 1880, and that of crude sperm has declined from $1.40 in 1870 to $1.05 in 1880. We may ascribe this to the peace increase of the whale tribe in consequence of the discovery just hinted, or to the comparative ease of catching them, or to the enormous decrease in demand. For even for lubricating purposes the products of petroleum have largely taken the place of animal oils.

SOLDIER BIRDS.—These are the storks of India, where they are much valued, and in some parts of that country they are kept in large flocks, like the ostrich in South Africa, for the sake of their beautiful feathers.

During the wet season, or in times of inundation, these birds do good service to the natives and owners of property: for they consume vast numbers of reptiles, which are driven from their haunts by the rising water. Rats, toads, lizards, snakes, all disappear down their immense beaks at a surprising rate.

In some towns it is unlawful to hurt them, as they consume the refuse which is thrown into the streets, which in such a hot country might produce disease.

They will sometimes hurry in through an open window, and swallow a slice or two of bread and butter, or anything else that may happen to be left unguarded on a table; while even a puppy or kitten playing by the wayside, has ere now furnished them with a dainty lunch.

One traveler lamented the loss of his milk-white Persian kitten, which was seized by one of these feathered warriors, as it lay basking on the sunny verandah of his house, and swallowed in an instant.

They are commonly known by the name of "Adjutant birds," because they are mostly found near to the barracks or an encampment of soldiers, where they go in search of the refuse and waste pieces of food.

Many a furious battle has taken place in front of the regimental cook's quarters for the possession of the bones and other spoils thrown out; and while the Adjutants have fought, the nimble crows have rushed in and carried off the prize.

An Adjutant which had been set upon by a flock of crows, for a long time bore their tormenting without much disturbing himself. At last his patience gave way, he made a sudden dash, caught one of the impertinent fellows in his huge beak, and in an instant swallowed him whole, while all his brother crows set up a tremendous cawing, as if to express their horror at his fate.

CHOOSING POULTRY.—In choosing poultry never buy a bird that cannot be cleansed without washing. It ought to be so cleanly picked and drawn that a towel would be sufficient. Buy a chicken that has white flesh and pale yellow fat. In buying tame ducks young ones are best, and if you take hold of the under part of the bill and can either bend or break it the duck is young. The breast being hard and thick denotes that it is fresh and sweet. No duck, either wild or tame, is good unless fat. Tame ducks are served with apple or cranberry sauce, with currant jelly, or oranges, and frequently with olive stewed in the gravy about five minutes before the bird is served. When geese are young and in good condition their legs are soft, yellow and rather downy; if the legs are stiff and dry they are bad and tainted. Some kinds of tame birds require to be kept a little, others ought to be eaten as soon as possible; thus pigeons are best when quite fresh and lose all taste and flavor if they are kept; but turkeys require to be hung up for several days before they are tender. This condition again will vary with the age of the bird the state of the weather, etc. But if a turkey be hung by four of its prime feathers, as soon as it falls upon the towel prepared to receive it, it is in prime condition, and will then deteriorate. In other poultry an excellent plan to know when they are just at their tenderness is to judge by the ease with which the feathers come out. Therefore when you clean and hang a bird leave a few feathers, and when these can be readily pulled out the bird is as tender as it wi l ever be.—*Harper's Bazar.*

HOW THE JAPANESE KEEP MEAT FRESH.—The Japanese method of keeping meat fresh in hot weather consists in placing the raw flesh in porcelain vessels and pouring on it boiling water, whereby the albumen on the surface is quickly coagulated, and forms a protection against the further action of the water. Oil is then poured on the surface of the water, so as to prevent the access of air and the consequent putrefaction of the meat. The system of protecting animal substances by securing coagulations of their albumen and the exclusion of air is of course no novelty, and it can hardly be supposed that we are indebted to the Japanese for its original adoption. It is, however, far preferable to our own method.

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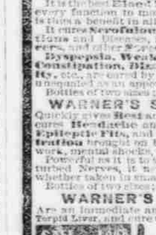

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